PETRONII

CENA TRIMALCHIONIS

—WITH—

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION AND NOTES.

REVISED EDITION.

AMHERST COLLEGE:
LATIN DEPARTMENT,
1895.

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PREFACE.

The *Cena Trimalchionis* has never yet been published, either with or without a commentary, in England or in this country.

The object of this pamphlet is to provide for class-room use an expurgated edition of it, together with such notes as may be necessary for a correct understanding of the meaning.

The text is that of Bücheler (third edition, Berlin, 1882), which is recognized by all scholars as the standard.

The notes aim to furnish the results only of the studies of the best critical authorities, while they also indicate where the discussion of different views respecting obscure or doubtful passages and words may be found. They have been derived chiefly from L. Friedländer's edition, with a German version and commentary (Leipsic, 1891), and that of P. Burmann (Utrecht, 1709), which contains also the comments of a number of other early editors.

By permission of H. W. Hayley, Ph. D., class of '87, Instructor in Latin in Harvard University, free use has been made of a manuscript glossary recently prepared by him.

Besides these, Mr. Hayley's *Quaestiones Petronianae* in *Harvard Studies*, Vol. II, Cesareo: *De Petronii Sermone* (Rome, 1887), and Segebade: *Observationes Grammaticae et Criticae* (Halle, 1880), have been found serviceable to some extent.

April, 1895.

In this second issue of the *Cena* a few changes have been made in the text, following Friedländer. The notes have been carefully revised and a considerable number of additions have been made to them.

E. P. CROWELL.

September, 1895.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The Author.

In Smith's *Dictionary of Biography*, art. *Petronius*, Professor W. Ramsay argues at considerable length that the author of the *Petronii Satyricon* is unknown and cannot be Gaius Petronius, who died A. D. 66.

On the other hand, Furneaux, in his commentary on the Annals of Tacitus (Oxford, 1891), remarks: The identification of the person mentioned by Tacitus with the author of the famous Satire is generally considered to have been proved by Studer (*Rheinisches Museum*, II), an abstract of whose arguments is given in Merivale, *History of the Roman Empire*, chapter LIII. This view is fully accepted by Bücheler in his edition of the *Satyricon*, and by Teuffel, *History of Roman Literature*, (Revised, 1892), 305, 4. Friedländer and most other modern scholars are also inclined to adopt this theory.

Of Gaius Petronius, a courtier of Nero and a contemporary of Persius the satirist, who committed suicide in A. D. 66, Tacitus gives the following account in his Annals, Book XVI, chapters 18 and 19:

"De C. Petronio pauca supra repetenda sunt. Nam illi dies per somnum, nox officiis et oblectamentis vitae transigebatur; utque alios industria, ita hunc ignavia ad famam protulerat, habebaturque non ganeo et profligator, ut plerique sua haurientium, sed erudito luxu. Ac dicta factaque ejus quanto solutiora et quandam sui neglegentiam praeferentia, tanto gratius in speciem simplicitatis accipiebantur. Pro consule tamen Bithyniae et mox consul vigentem se ac parem negotiis ostendit. Dein revolutus ad vitia, seu vitiorum imitatione, inter paucos familiarium Neroni adsumptus est, elegantiae arbiter, dum nihil amoenum et molle adfluentia putat, nisi quod ei Petronius adprobavisset. Unde invidia Tigellini quasi adversus aemulum et scientia voluptatum potiorem. Ergo crudelitatem principis, cui ceterae libidines cedebant, adgreditur, amicitiam Scaevini Petronio obiectans, corrupto ad iudicium servo ademptaque defensione et maiore parte familiae in vincla rapta.

Forte illis diebus Campaniam petiverat Caesar, et Cumas usque progressus Petronius illic attinebatur; nec tulit ultra timoris aut spei moras. Neque tamen praeceps vitam expulit, sed incisas venas, ut libitum, obligatas aperire

rursum et adloqui amicos, non per seria aut quibus gloriam constantiae peteret. Audiebatque referentes, nihil de immortalitate animae et sapientium placitis, sed levia carmina et faciles versus. Servorum alios largitione, quosdam verberibus adfecit. Iniit et epulas, somno indulsit, ut quamquam coacta mors fortuitae similis esset. Ne codicillis quidem, quod plerique pereuntium, Neronem aut Tigellinum aut quem alium potentium adulatus est: sed flagitia principis sub nominibus exoletorum feminarumque et novitatem cuiusque stupri perscripsit atque obsignata misit Neroni."

From this account is derived the sketch of Petronius contained in Merivale, chapter LIII. There is also a translation of the same in Cruttwell's *History of Roman Literature*, p. 394.

2. The Satyricon.

The original title appears to have been *Satirae.* In some of the MSS. it is changed to *Satiricon* or *Petronii Arbitri satirici liber.*

The work itself has been called by some a character-novel, by others a comic and satiric romance. It consisted of, at least, twenty books, of which a mass of fragments only is extant. In these a freedman, Encolpius, describes various adventures of himself and his companion, Ascyltos, during a journey in Southern Italy.

The time of the events is assigned by Mommsen to the reign of Augustus, by others to the reign of Tiberius, by Friedländer to the latter part of the reign of Claudius or the beginning of that of Nero.

"In its form The Satyricon is a *satira Menippea* (first introduced into Roman literature by Varro), in which the metrical pieces interspersed contain chiefly parodies of certain fashions of taste."—*Teuffel.*

"Whether this strange medley (resembling in some respects the *Satura Menippea*) was written as a satire on Nero or Tigellinus, or on the other hand was merely a study in the social life of the writer's time, are questions which have been often asked and have received various answers.' *Tyrrell.*

"The adventures of Encolpius and his companions are made the vehicle for exposing the false taste which prevailed upon all matters connected with literature and the fine arts, and for holding up to ridicule and detestation the folly, luxury, impurity, and dishonesty of all classes of the community in the age and country in which the scene is laid."—*Ramsay.*

3. The Cena Trimalchionis.

The longest of the extant fragments is the noted episode commonly entitled *Cena Trimalchionis*, which is a detailed description of a banquet given by a freedman named Gaius Pompeius Trimalchio, a vain and vulgar *parvenu*, representing perhaps some court favorite of Nero. To this feast, among other guests, Encolpius and Ascyltos are invited because of their connection with a rhetorician, Agamemnon, whose pupils they had been.

The scene of the banquet is laid in a Roman colony in Campania, which is supposed by Mommsen and Friedländer to have been Cumae. Hayley, however, gives decisive reasons for the view, first maintained by Ianelli early in the present century, that the place was Puteoli.

A brief account of the *Cena* is contained in Cruttwell's *History of Roman Literature*, p. 396, and is as follows :

" The banquet and conversation are described with great vividness. After some preliminary compliments, the host, eager to display his learning, turns the discourse upon philology; but he is suddenly called away, and topics of more general interest are introduced, the guests giving their opinions on each in a sufficiently interesting way. The remarks of one Ganymedes on the sufferings of the lower classes, the insufficiency of food, and the lack of healthy industries, are pathetic and true. Meanwhile, Trimalchio returns and entertains his friends with discussions on rhetoric, medicine, history, art, etc. The scene becomes animated as the wine flows; various ludicrous incidents ensue, which are greeted with extemporaneous epigrams in verse, some rather amusing, others flat and diffuse. The conversation thus turns to the subject of poetry. Cicero and Syrus are compared with some ability of illustration. Jests are freely bandied; ghost stories are proposed, and two marvellous fables related. The supernatural is then about to be discussed, when a gentleman named Habinnas and his portly wife Scintilla come in. This lady exhibits her jewels with much complacency, and Trimalchio's wife Fortunata, roused to competition, does the same. Trimalchio has now arrived at that stage of the evening's entertainment when mournful views of life begin to present themselves. He calls for the necessary documents, and forthwith proceeds to make his will. His kind provision for his relatives and dependants, combined with his after-dinner pathos, bring out the softer side of the company's feelings; every one weeps, and for a time festivities are suspended. The terrible insecurity of life under Nero is here pointedly hinted at. The will read, Trimalchio takes a bath, and soon returns in excellent spirits, ready to dine again."

A fuller outline of the contents of the *Cena* is given in Simcox : *History of Latin Literature*, pp. 88-97, and a still more extended and appreciative sketch in an article entitled *Petronius Arbiter* in *Fraser's Magazine*, February, 1874. Tyrrell : *Latin Poetry* (Boston, 1895), also devotes several pages to the *Cena*, and gives a free and abridged translation of some of the table talk of the guests.

4. Some Characteristics of the Cena.

a. The *Banquet of Trimalchio*, taking into account its brevity, has a very considerable philological value. This is seen in the character of its diction. In this edition there are thirty-three words of obscure or doubtful origin, not found in the most recent Latin lexicons.

More than one hundred and thirty other words occur only in Petronius, or are very rare. It has a large number of archaic, unusual, and irregular forms and Greek idioms. There are in it numerous proverbial sayings and idiomatic phrases, especially such as illustrate the plebeian dialect, while it also exhibits the conversational language used by persons of different grades of intellectual and social culture, of the period of the early empire.

"The characters are capitally delineated, chiefly in their own words, but with a slight tone of irony. The diction of all the personages is always in strict conformity with their character and circumstances; Encolpius himself uses the speech of educated persons in the best age of Latin literature, though maintaining, of course, the freedom of the conversational style and employing a number of phrases and constructions peculiar to the first century of the Christian era. Most of the occasional speakers use a plebeian diction, full of primitive and proverbial expressions, slang, solecisms, archaisms and also Graecisms (owing to the semi-Greek character of the scene of action)." —*Teuffel.*

b. This work of Petronius has a peculiar importance because of the large amount of information which it furnishes respecting the banquets of the Romans. Scene the Ninth in Becker's *Gallus* derives its subject-matter chiefly from this *Cena.* Several passages describing the table, the courses, the dishes, and the service, are almost free versions of the Latin. The facts stated in the *Excursus* of this Scene, on the meals, the triclinium and the table utensils, are also obtained to a considerable extent from this work of Petronius.

Several of the paragraphs of Scene the Ninth are as follows:

"In the center of the plateau, ornamented with tortoise-shell, stood an ass of bronze, on either side of which hung silver panniers, filled with white and black olives. Near this, on two silver gridirons, lay delicately-dressed sausages, beneath which Syrian plums, mixed with the seed of the pomegranate, presented the appearance of glowing coals. At the same time slaves carried round in golden goblets the *mulsum*, composed of Hymettian honey and Falernian wines.

They were still occupied in tasting the several delicacies, when a second and smaller tray was brought in, and placed in a vacant spot within the first. In an elegant basket sat a hen, ingeniously carved out of wood, with outspread wings, as if she were brooding. Straightway entered two slaves, who began searching in the chaff which filled the basket, and taking out some eggs, distributed them amongst the guests. A slave then gave to each guest a silver *cochleare*, which was, however, found almost too large and heavy for the purpose, and each proceeded to break an egg with the point of it. One of the Perusians then for the first time remarked that its shell was not natural but made of dough, and that a fat fig-pecker was hidden in the yolk, which

was strongly seasoned with pepper. Many jokes were made, and whilst the guests were eating the mysterious eggs, the slaves again presented the honey-wine. When no one desired more, the band, which was at the other end of the hall, began to play, as a sign for the slaves to remove the *gustatorium*, which they proceeded to do.

A new *repositorium* was placed upon the table, containing the first course of the *cēna*. A slave carried round the bread in a silver basket. There were ring-doves and field-fares, capons and ducks, mullets of three pounds weight, and turbot, and, in the centre, a fatted hare, which, by means of artificial wings, the *structor* had ingeniously changed into a Pegasus.

Four slaves soon entered to the sound of horns, bearing the second course, which consisted of a huge boar, surrounded by eight sucking-pigs, made of sweet paste by the experienced baker, and surprisingly like real ones. On the tusks of the boar hung little baskets, woven of palm-twigs, and containing Syrian and Theban dates. A *scissor* now approached the table and with an immense knife commenced cutting up the boar. In the meantime, the boys handed the dates, and gave to each guest one of the pigs as *apophoreta*.

The slaves next produced a fresh *ferculum*, which, to the astonishment of the company, contained a vast swine, cooked exactly like the boar. "Ha!" cried Lentulus, rising from his couch, in order to inspect it more closely. "I really believe that the cook has forgotten to disembowel the animal. Bring him hither directly." The cook appeared with troubled mien, and confessed, to the indignation of the whole party, that in his hurry he had forgotten to cleanse the beast. "You deserve a severe chastisement," said Lentulus to the slave, "and may thank my good humour for escaping it. But, as a punishment, you must immediately perform the neglected duty in our presence." The cook seized the knife, and having carefully split open the belly on both sides, gave a sudden jerk, when, to the agreeable surprise of the guests, a quantity of little sausages of all kinds tumbled out.

On a given signal, the slaves removed the dish, and brought another containing peacocks, pheasants, the livers of geese, and rare fish. At length this course also was removed, the slaves wiped the table, and cleared away with besoms of palm-twigs the fragments that had fallen on the floor, strewing it at the same time with saw-dust, dyed with *minium* and pleasant-smelling saffron.

Whilst this was being done, the eyes of the guests were suddenly attracted upwards by a noise over-head; the ceiling opened, and a large silver hoop, on which were ointment-bottles of silver and alabaster, silver garlands with beautifully-chiselled leaves and circlets, and other trifles, to be shared amongst the guests as *apophoreta*, descended upon the table. In the meantime, the dessert had been served, wherein the baker gave a specimen of his skill. In addition to innumerable articles of pastry, there were artificial muscles, field-fares filled with dried grapes and almonds, and many other things of the same kind. In the middle stood a well-modeled Vertumnus, who held in his apron a great variety of fruits. Around lay sweet quinces, stuck full of almonds, and having the appearance of sea-urchins.

The Perusians, who were particularly astonished by the gifts of Vertumnus at such a season, stretched across the table, and seized the inviting apples and grapes, but drew back in affright when, as they touched them, a stream of saffron discharged from the fruit besprinkled them.

c. This curiosity of Roman literature abounds in wit and humor and amusing incidents. But it is especially remarkable for its graphic picturing of the character and social life of a large class of wealthy persons of the period of the early empire. It exhibits in a clear and strong light their entire lack of real culture, and of elevated tastes, their pretence of learning, and affectation of refinement, their love of ostentatious display, their extravagance, coarseness and devotion to gross pleasures. In its treatment of the subject this description of Trimalchio's feast embodies the essential qualities, without the form, of genuine Roman satire.

"The work is wonderfully clever and artistic, full of wit, humor, and delicate irony, displaying wide knowledge of the world, and great dramatic power in making the persons introduced speak in character."—*Bury.*

"The *Cena* stands alone in Latin literature for the dramatic skill with which the characters are made to speak each in the tone and style which befits his position and education. We have nowhere a more vigorous sketch of a purse-proud millionaire than in Trimalchio, who never buys anything, as there is nothing which is not produced on some one or other of his estates, many of which he has never seen.

"The chief interest for us is the specimen which this work affords of every-day manners and conversation under the Empire. We find all the usual features of the *sermo volgaris,* and what especially strikes us is, that familiar discourse at this period reproduces the archaic language of the comic drama far more conspicuously than even the familiar correspondence of Cicero."—*Tyrrell.*

5. Contents of the Cena.

I. Encolpius and Ascyltos are spectators of a ball-game of Trimalchio and visit the public bath. The entrance to Trimalchio's house. The frescoes in the portico. Intercession for a slave. Description of the *triclinium.* The *gustatorium,* or first course. Trimalchio plays backgammon and moralizes on the littleness of man and the brevity of life.

II. The *cena prima.* The *repositorium* with the signs of the zodiac and the dishes suited to them. Talk of a guest with Encolpius about Fortunata, the wealth of Trimalchio, and his *colliberti.* Trimalchio's discourse on astrology. The *cena altera,*

III. Conversation among the guests—Seleucus, Phileros, Ganymedes, and Echion. Talk of Trimalchio about his wealth and his learning. His conversation with Agamemnon, the rhetorician.

IV. The *cena tertia*. The *porcus non exinteratus*. Trimalchio's talk about his Corinthian vessels and the infrangible drinking cup. His steward reads a statement of occurrences on his estates and a report of their condition. Exhibition of *petauristarii*. Moralizing of the guests on the frailty of life. Trimalchio's talk about poets and physicians. *Apophoreta* distributed.

V. The berating of Ascyltos and Giton by one of the other guests. Performance of the Homerists. *Apophoreta* let down through the ceiling. The *mensae secundae*. The *Lares* and the bust of Trimalchio brought in. Stories of the man-wolf and the witches.

VI. Arrival of new guests. Habinnas describes a banquet from which he had just come. Fortunata and Scintilla display their jewelry. A slave of Habinnas recites Virgil, and is praised by his master. The *epidipnis*. Trimalchio reads his will, amid general lamentation, and gives minute directions about his monument. The company, after separating for the bath, proceed to another dining-room for a second banquet, given by Fortunata. Trimalchio gives an account of his life, and stretches himself on the couch as if dead. Funeral din of the *cornicines* and the servants. Alarm of the neighborhood. Forcible entrance of the firemen with water-buckets and axes. Amid the general uproar Encolpius and Ascyltos make their escape.

CENA TRIMALCHIONIS.

I. Venerat iam tertius dies, id est expectatio liberae cenae. Unus servus Agamemnonis interpellavit trepidantes et 'quid? vos' inquit 'nescitis, hodie apud quem fiat? Trimalchio, lautissimus homo, horologium in triclinio et bucinatorem habet subornatum, ut subinde sciat, quantum de vita perdiderit.' Amicimur ergo diligenter obliti omnium malorum, et Gitona libentissime servile officium tuentem usque hoc iubemus in balnea sequi. Nos interim vestiti errare coepimus immo iocari magis et circulis accedere, cum subito videmus senem calvum, tunica vestitum russea, inter pueros capillatos ludentem pila. Nec tam pueri nos, quamquam erat operae pretium, ad spectaculum duxerant, quam ipse pater familiae, qui soleatus pila prasina exercebatur. Nec amplius eam repetebat quae terram contigerat, sed follem plenum habebat servus sufficiebatque ludentibus. Notavimus etiam res novas. Nam duo spadones in diversa parte circuli stabant, quorum alter numerabat pilas, non quidem eas quae inter manus lusu expellente vibrabant, sed eas quae in terram decidebant. Cum has ergo miraremur lautitias, accurrit Menelaus et 'hic est' inquit 'apud quem cubitum ponetis, et quidem iam principium cenae videtis.' Et iam non loquebatur Menelaus cum Trimalchio digitos concrepuit, aquam poposcit ad manus, digitos que paululum adspersos in capite pueri tersit.

Longum erat singula excipere. Itaque intravimus balneum, et sudore calfacti momento temporis ad frigidam eximus. Iam Trimalchio unguento perfusus tergebatur, non linteis, sed palliis ex lana mollissima factis. Tres interim iatraliptae in conspectu eius Falernum potabant, et cum plurimum rixantes effunderent, Trimalchio hoc suum propinasse dicebat. Hinc involutus coccina gausapa lecticae impositus est praecedentibus phaleratis cursoribus quattuor et chiramaxio, in quo deliciae eius vehebantur, puer vetulus, lippus, domino Trimalchione deformior. Cum ergo auferretur, ad caput eius symphoniacus cum minimis tibiis accessit et tanquam in aurem aliquid secreto diceret toto itinere cantavit.

Sequimur nos admiratione iam saturi et cum Agamemnone ad ianuam pervenimus, in cuius poste libellus erat cum hac inscriptione fixus: 'quisquis servus sine dominico iussu foras exierit, accipiet plagas centum.' In aditu autem ipso stabat ostiarius prasinatus, cerasino succinctus cingulo, atque in lance argentea pisum purgabat. Super limen autem cavea pendebat aurea, in qua pica varia intrantes salutabat. Ceterum ego dum omnia stupeo, paene resupinatus crura

mea fregi. Ad sinistram enim intrantibus non longe ab ostiarii cella canis ingens, catena vinctus, in pariete erat pictus superque quadrata litera scriptum 'cave canem.' Et collegae quidem mei riserunt, ego autem collecto spiritu non destiti totum parietem persequi. Erat autem venalicium *cum* titulis pictum, et ipse Trimalchio capillatus caduceum tenebat Minervaque ducente Romam intrabat. Hinc quemadmodnm ratiocinari didicisset, denique dispensator factus esset. Omnia diligenter curiosus pictor cum inscriptione reddiderat. In deficiente vero iam porticu levatum mento in tribunal excelsum Mercurius rapiebat. Praesto erat Fortuna cornu abundanti copiosa et tres parcae aurea pensa torquentes. Notavi etiam in porticu gregem cursorum cum magistro se exercentem. Praeterea grande armarium in angulo vidi, in cuius aedicula erant Lares argentei positi Venerisque signum marmoreum et pyxis aurea non pusilla, in qua barbam ipsius conditam esse dicebant.

Interrogare ergo atriensem coepi, quas in medio picturas haberent. 'Iliada et Odyssian' inquit 'ac Laenatis gladiatorium munus.' Non licebat multaciam considerare.

Nos iam ad triclinium perveneramus, in cuius parte prima procurator rationes accipiebat. Et quod praecipue miratus sum, in postibus triclinii fasces erant cum securibus fixi, quorum unam partem quasi embolum navis aeneum finiebat, in quo erat scriptum: 'C. Pompeio Trimalchioni, seviro Augustali, Cinnamus dispensator.' Sub eodem titulo et lucerna bilychnis de camera pendebat, et duae tabulae in utroque poste defixae, quarum altera, si bene memini, hoc habebat inscriptum: 'III et pridie kalendas Ianuarias C. noster foras cenat,' altera lunae cursum stellarumque septem imagines pictas, et qui dies boni quique incommodi essent, distinguente bulla notabantur.

His repleti voluptatibus cum conaremur in triclinium intrare, exclamavit unus ex pueris, qui super hoc officium erat positus: 'dextro pede.' Sine dubio paulisper trepidavimus, ne contra praeceptum aliquis nostrum limen transiret. Ceterum ut pariter movimus dextros gressus, servus nobis despoliatus procubuit ad pedes ac rogare coepit, ut se poenae eripiremus: nec magnum esse peccatum suum, propter quod periclitaretur; subducta enim sibi vestimenta dispensatoris in balneo, quae vix fuissent decem sestertiorum. Rettulimus ergo dextros pedes dispensatoremque in atrio aureos numerantem deprecati sumus, ut servo remitteret poenam. Superbus ille sustulit vultum et 'non tam iactura me movet' inquit 'quam negligentia nequissimi servi. Vestimenta mea cubitoria perdidit, quae mihi

natali meo cliens quidam donaverat, Tyria sine dubio sed iam semel lota. Quid ergo est? Dono vobis eum.'

Obligati tam grandi beneficio cum intrassemus triclinium, occurrit nobis ille idem servus, pro quo rogaveramus, et stupentibus spississima basia impegit gratias agens humanitati nostrae. Ad summam 'statim scietis' ait 'cui dederitis beneficium. Vinum dominicum ministratoris gratia est.'

Tandem ergo discubuimus pueris Alexandrinis aquam in manus nivatam infundentibus aliisque insequentibus ad pedes ac paronychia cum ingenti subtilitate tollentibus. Ac ne in hoc quidem tam molesto tacebant officio, sed obiter cantabant. Ego experiri volui, an tota familia cantaret, itaque potionem poposci. Paratissimus puer non minus me acido cantico excepit, et quisquis aliquid rogatus erat ut daret pantomimi chorum, non patris familiae triclinium crederes.

Allata est tamen gustatio valde lauta; nam iam omnes discubuerant praeter ipsum Trimalchionem, cui locus novo more primus servabatur. Ceterum inter promulsidaria asellus erat Corinthius cum bisaccio positus, qui habebat olivas in altera parte albas, in altera nigras. Tegebant asellum duae lances, in quarum marginibus nomen Trimalchionis inscriptum erat et argenti pondus. Ponticuli etiam ferruminati sustinebant glires melle ac papavere sparsos. Fuerunt et tomacula super craticulam argenteam ferventia posita et infra craticulam Syriaca pruna cum granis Punici mali.

In his eramus lautitiis, cum ipse Trimalchio ad symphoniam allatus est positusque inter cervicalia munitissima expressit imprudentibus risum. Pallio enim coccineo adrasum excluserat caput circaque oneratas veste cervices laticlaviam immisserat mappam fimbriis hinc atque illinc pendentibus. Habebat etiam in minimo digito sinistrae manus anulum grandem subauratum, extremo vero articulo digiti sequentis minorem, ut mihi videbatur, totum aurum, sed plane ferreis veluti stellis ferruminatum. Et ne has tantum ostenderet divitias, dextrum nudavit lacertum armilla aurea cultum et eboreo circulo lamina splendente conexo. Ut deinde pinna argentea dentes perfodit, 'amici' inquit 'nondum mihi suave erat in triclinium venire, sed ne diutius absentivos morae vobis essem, omnem voluptatem mihi negavi. Permittetis tamen finiri lusum.' Sequebatur puer cum tabula terebinthina et crystallinis tesseris, notavique rem omnium delicatissimam. Pro calculis enim albis ac nigris aureos argenteosque habebat denarios. Interim dum ille omnium textorum dicta inter lusum consumit, gustantibus adhuc nobis repositorium

allatum est cum corbe, in quo gallina erat lignea patentibus in orbem alis, quales esse solent quae incubant ova. Accessere continuo duo servi et symphonia strepente scrutari paleam coeperunt erutaque subinde pavonina ova divisere convivis. Convertit ad hanc scaenam Trimalchio vultum et 'amici' ait 'pavonis ova gallinae iussi supponi. Et mehercules timeo ne iam concepti sint; temptemus tamen, si adhuc sorbilia sunt.' Accipimus nos cochlearia non minus selibras pendentia ovaque ex farina pingui figurata pertundimus. Ego quidem paene proieci partem meam, nam videbatur mihi iam in pullum coisse. Deinde ut audivi veterem convivam: 'hic nescio quid boni debet esse,' persecutus putamen manu pinguissimam ficedulam inveni piperato vitello circumdatam.

Iam Trimalchio eadem omnia lusu intermisso poposcerat feceratque potestatem clara voce, si quis nostrum iterum vellet mulsum sumere, cum subito signum symphonia datur et gustatoria pariter a choro cantante rapiuntur. Ceterum inter tumultum cum forte paropsis excidisset et puer iacentem sustulisset, animadvertit Trimalchio colaphisque obiurgari puerum ac proicere rursus paropsidem iussit. Insecutus est supellecticarius argentumque inter reliqua purgamenta scopis coepit everrere. Subinde intraverunt duo Aethiopes capillati cum pusillis utribus, quales solent esse qui harenam in amphitheatro spargunt, vinumque dedere in manus; aquam enim nemo porrexit. Laudatus propter elegantias dominus 'aequum' inquit 'Mars amat. Itaque iussi suam cuique mensam assignari. Obiter et putidissimi servi minorem nobis aestum frequentia sua facient.'

Statim allatae sunt amphorae vitreae diligenter gypsatae, quarum in cervicibus pittacia erant affixa cum hoc titulo: 'Falernum Opimianum annorum centum.' Dum titulos perlegimus, complosit Trimalchio manus et 'eheu' inquit 'ergo diutius vivit vinum quam homuncio. Quare tengomenas faciamus. Vita vinum est. Verum Opimianum praesto. Heri non tam bonum posui, et multo honestiores cenabant.' Potantibus ergo nobis et accuratissime lautitias mirantibus larvam argenteam attulit servus sic aptatam, ut articuli eius vertebraeque luxatae in omnem partem flecterentur. Hanc cum super mensam semel iterumque abiecisset, et catenatio mobilis aliquot figuras exprimeret, Trimalchio adiecit:

'Eheu nos miseros, quam totus homuncio nil est.
Sic erimus cuncti, postquam nos auferet Orcus.
Ergo vivamus, dum licet esse bene.'

II. Laudationem ferculum est insecutum plane non pro expectatione magnum; novitas tamen omnium convertit oculos. Rotundum enim repositorium duodecim habebat signa in orbe disposita, super quae proprium convenientemque materiae structor imposuerat cibum: super arietem cicer arietinum, super taurum bubulae frustum, super geminos rienes, super cancrum coronam, super leonem ficum Africanam, super libram stateram in cuius altera parte scriblita erat, in altera placenta, super scorpionem pisciculum marinum, super sagittarium oclopetam, super capricornum locustam marinam, super aquarium anserem, super pisces duos mullos. In medio autem caespes cum herbis excisus favum sustinebat. Circumferebat Aegyptius puer clibano argenteo panem atque ipse etiam taeterrima voce de Laserpiciario mimo canticum extorsit. Nos ut tristiores ad tam viles accessimus cibos, 'suadeo' inquit Trimalchio 'cenemus; hoc est ius cenae. Haec ut dixit, ad symphoniam quattuor tripudiantes procurrerunt superioremque partem repositorii abstulerunt. Quo facto videmus infra [scilicet in altero ferculo] altilia et sumina leporemque in medio pinnis subornatum, ut Pegasus videretur. Notavimus etiam circa angulos repositorii Marsyas quattuor, et garum piperatum currebat super pisces, qui tanquam in euripo natabant. Damus omnes plausum a familia inceptum et res electissimas ridentes aggredimur. Non minus et Trimalchio eiusmodi methodio laetus 'Carpe' inquit. Processit statim scissor et ad symphoniam gesticulatus ita laceravit obsonium, ut putares essedarium hydraule cantante pugnare. Ingerebat nihilo minus Trimalchio lentissima voce: 'Carpe, Carpe.' Ego, suspicatus ad aliquam urbanitatem totiens iteratam vocem pertinere, non erubui eum qui supra me accumbebat, hoc ipsum interrogare. At ille, qui saepius eiusmodi ludos spectaverat, 'vides illum' inquit 'qui obsonium carpit: Carpus vocatur. Itaque quotiescunque dicit "Carpe," eodem verbo et vocat et imperat.'

Non potui amplius quicquam gustare, sed conversus ad eum, ut quam plurima exciperem, longe accersere fabulas coepi sciscitarique, quae esset mulier illa, quae huc atque illuc discurreret. 'Uxor' inquit 'Trimalchionis, Fortunata appellatur, quae nummos modio metitur. Et modo, modo quid fuit? Ignoscet mihi genius tuus, noluisses de manu illius panem accipere. Nunc, nec quid nec quare, in caelum abiit et Trimalchionis topanta est. Ad summam, mero meridie si dixerit illi tenebras esse, credet. Ipse nescit quid habeat, adeo saplutus est; sed haec lupatria providet omnia et ubi non putes.

Est sicca, sobria, bonorum consiliorum [tantum auri vides], est tamen malae linguae, pica pulvinaris. Quem amat, amat; quem non amat, non amat. Ipse Trimalchio fundos habet, qua milvi volant, nummorum nummos. Argentum in ostiarii illius cella plus iacet, quam quisquam in fortunis habet. Familia vero babae babae, non mehercules puto decumam partem esse quae dominum suum noverit. Ad summam, quemvis ex istis babaecalis in rutae folium coniciet. Nec est quod putes illum quicquam emere. Omnia domi nascuntur: lana, cedrae, piper, lacte gallinaceum si quaesieris, invenies. Ad summam, parum illi bona lana nascebatur: arietes a Tarento emit. Mel Atticum ut domi nasceretur, apes ab Athenis iussit afferri; obiter et vernaculae quae sunt, meliusculae a Graeculis fient. Ecce intra hos dies scripsit, ut illi ex India semen boletorum mitteretur. Nam mulam quidem nullam habet, quae non ex onagro nata sit. Vides tot culcitas: nulla non aut conchyliatum aut coccineum tomentum habet. Tanta est animi beatitudo. Reliquos autem collibertos eius cave contemnas. Valde sucossi sunt. Vides illum qui in imo imus recumbit: hodie sua octingenta possidet. De nihilo crevit. Modo solebat collo suo ligna portare. Sed quomodo dicunt—ego nihil scio, sed audivi—quom Incuboni pilleum rapuisset, [et] thesaurum invenit. Ego nemini invideo, si quid deus dedit. Est tamen sub alapa et non vult sibi male. Itaque proxime casam hoc titulo proscripsit: "C. Pompeius Diogenes ex kalendis Iuliis cenaculum locat; ipse enim domum emit." Quid? ille qui libertini loco iacet, quam bene se habuit. Non impropero illi. Sestertium suum vidit decies, sed male vacillavit. Non puto illum capillos liberos habere, nec mehercules sua culpa; ipso enim homo melior non est; sed liberti scelerati, qui omnia ad se fecerunt. Scito autem: sociorum olla male fervet, et ubi semel res inclinata est, amici de medio. Et quam honestam negotiationem exercuit, quod illum sic vides. Libitinarius fuit. Solebat sic cenare, quomodo rex: apros gausapatos, opera pistoria, avis, cocos,pistores. Plus vini sub mensa effundebatur, quam aliquis in cella habet. Phantasia, non homo. Inclinatis quoque rebus suis, cum timeret ne creditores illum conturbare existimarent, hoc titulo auctionem proscripsit: "C. Iulius Proculus auctionem faciet rerum supervacuarum."

Interpellavit tam dulces fabulas Trimalchio; nam iam sublatum erat ferculum, hilaresque convivae vino sermonibusque publicatis operam coeperant dare. Is ergo reclinatus in cubitum 'hoc vinum' inquit 'vos oportet suave faciatis. Pisces natare oportet. Rogo,

me putatis illa cena esse contentum, quam in theca repositorii videratis? "Sic notus Vlixes?" quid ergo est? Oportet etiam inter cenandum philologiam nosse. Patrono meo ossa bene quiescant, qui me hominem inter homines voluit esse. Nam mihi nihil novi potest afferri, sicut ille fericulus iam habuit praxim. Caelus hic, in quo duodecim dii habitant, in totidem se figuras convertit, et modo fit aries. Itaque quisquis nascitur illo signo, multa pecora habet, multum lanae, caput praeterea durum, frontem expudoratam, cornum acutum. Plurimi hoc signo scholastici nascuntur et arietilli.' Laudamus urbanitatem mathematici; itaque adiecit: 'deinde totus caelus taurulus fit. Itaque tunc calcitrosi nascuntur et bubulci et qui se ipsi pascunt. In geminis autem nascuntur bigae et boves. In cancro ego natus sum. Ideo multis pedibus sto, et in mari et in terra multa possideo; nam cancer et hoc et illoc quadrat. Et ideo iam dudum nihil super illum posui, ne genesim meam premerem. In leone cataphagae nascuntur et imperiosi; in virgine mulieres et fugitivi et compediti; in libra laniones et unguentarii et quicunque aliquid expediunt; in scorpione venenarii et percussores; in sagittario strabones, qui holera spectant, lardum tollunt; in capricorno aerumnosi, quibus prae mala sua cornua nascuntur; in aquario copones et cucurbitae; in piscibus obsonatores et rhetores. Sic orbis vertitur tanquam mola, et semper aliquid mali facit, ut homines aut nascantur aut pereant. Quod autem in medio caespitem videtis et supra caespitem favum, nihil sine ratione facio. Terra mater est in medio quasi ovum corrotundata, et omnia bona in se habet tanquam favus.'

'Sophos' universi clamamus et sublatis manibus ad cameram iuramus Hipparchum Aratumque comparandos illi homines non fuisse, donec advenerunt ministri ac toralia praeposuerunt toris, in quibus retia erant picta subsessoresque cum venabulis et totus venationis apparatus. Necdum sciebamus, *quo* mitteremus suspiciones nostras, cum extra triclinium clamor sublatus est ingens, et ecce canes Laconici etiam circa mensam discurrere coeperunt. Secutum est hos repositorium, in quo positus erat primae magnitudinis aper, et quidem pilleatus, e cuius dentibus sportellae dependebant duae palmulis textae, altera caryotis altera thebaicis repleta. Circa autem minores porcelli ex coptoplacentis facti, quasi uberibus imminerent, scrofam esse positam significabant. Et hi quidem apophoreti fuerunt. Ceterum ad scindendum aprum non ille Carpus accessit, qui altilia laceraverat, sed barbatus ingens, fasciis cruralibus alligatus et alicula subornatus polymita, strictoque venatorio cultro latus apri

vehementer percussit, ex cuius plaga turdi evolaverunt. Parati aucupes cum harundinibus fuerunt et eos circa triclinium volitantes momento exceperunt. Inde cum suum cuique iussisset referri Trimalchio, adiecit: 'etiam videte, quam porcus ille silvaticus lotam comederit glandem.' Statim pueri ad sportellas accesserunt, quae pendebant e dentibus, thebaicasque et caryotas ad numerum divisere cenantibus. Interim ego, qui privatum habebam secessum, in multas cogitationes deductus sum, quare aper pilleatus intrasset. Postquam itaque omnis bacalusias consumpsi, decrevi interrogare illum interpretem meum, quod me torqueret. At ille: 'plane etiam hoc servus tuus indicare potest; non enim aenigma est, sed res aperta. Hic aper, cum heri summa cena eum vindicasset, a convivis dimissus *est*; itaque hodie tanquam libertus in convivium revertitur.' Damnavi ego stuporem meum et nihil amplius interrogavi; ne viderer nunquam inter honestos cenasse.

Dum haec loquimur, puer speciosus, vitibus hederisque redimitus, modo Bromium, interdum Lyaeum Euhiumque confessus, calathisco uvas circumtulit et poemata domini sui acutissima voce traduxit. Ad quem sonum conversus Trimalchio 'Dionyse' inquit 'liber esto.' Puer detraxit pilleum apro capitique suo imposuit. Tum Trimalchio rursus adiecit: 'non negabitis me' inquit 'habere Liberum patrem.' Laudavimus dictum Trimalchionis et circumeuntem puerum sane perbasiamus.

III. Ab hoc ferculo Trimalchio surrexit. Nos libertatem sine tyranno nacti coepimus invitare convivarum sermones. Dama itaque primus cum pataracina poposcisset, 'dies' inquit 'nihil est. Dum versas te, nox fit. Itaque nihil est melius, quam de cubiculo recta in triclinium ire. Et mundum frigus habuimus. Vix me balneus calfecit. Tamen calda potio vestiarius est. Staminatas duxi, et plane matus sum. Vinus mihi in cerebrum abiit.'

Excepit Seleucus fabulae partem et 'ego' inquit 'non cotidie lavor; baliscus enim fullo est, aqua dentes habet, et cor nostrum cotidie liquescit. Sed cum mulsi pultarium obduxi, frigori laecasin dico. Nec sane lavare potui; fui enim hodie in funus. Homo bellus, tam bonus Chrysanthus animam ebulliit. Modo, modo me appellavit. Videor mihi cum illo loqui. Heu, eheu. Utres inflati ambulamus. Minoris quam muscae sumus, *muscae* tamen aliquam virtutem habent, nos non pluris sumus quam bullae. Et quid si non abstinax fuisset.

Quinque dies aquam in os suum non coniecit, non micam panis. Tamen abiit ad plures. Medici illum perdiderunt, immo magis malus fatus; medicus enim nihil aliud est quam animi consolatio. Tamen bene elatus est, vitali lecto, stragulis bonis. Planctus est optime—manu misit aliquot—etiam si maligne illum ploravit uxor. Quid si non illam optime accepisset. Sed mulier quae mulier milvinum genus. Neminem nihil boni facere oportet; aeque est enim ac si in puteum conicias. Sed antiquus amor carcer est.'

Molestus fuit, Philerosque proclamavit: 'Vivorum meminerimus. Ille habet, quod sibi debebatur: honeste vixit, honeste obiit. Quid habet quod queratur? Ab asse crevit et paratus fuit quadrantem de stercore mordicus tollere. Itaque crevit, quicquid crevit, tanquam favus. Puto mehercules illum reliquisse solida centum, et omnia in nummis habuit. De re tamen ego verum dicam, qui linguam caninam comedi: durae buccae fuit, linguosus, discordia, non homo. Frater eius fortis fuit, amicus amico, manu plena, uncta mensa. Et inter initia malam parram pilavit, sed recorrexit costas illius prima vindemia; vendidit enim vinum, quanti ipse voluit. Et quod illius mentum sustulit, hereditatem accepit, ex qua plus involavit, quam illi relictum est. Et ille stips, dum fratri suo irascitur, nescio cui terrae filio patrimonium elegavit. Longe fugit, quisquis suos fugit. Habuit autem oracularios servos, qui illum pessum dederunt. Nunquam autem recte faciet, qui cito credit, utique homo negotians. Tamen verum, quod frunitus est, quam diu vixit cui datum est, non cui destinatum. Plane Fortunae filius, in manu illius plumbum aurum fiebat. Facile est autem, ubi omnia quadrata currunt. Et quot putas illum annos secum tulisse? Septuaginta et supra. Sed corneolus fuit, aetatem bene ferebat, niger tanquam corvus. Noveram hominem.'

Haec Phileros dixit, illa Ganymedes: 'Narratis quod nec ad caelum nec ad terram pertinet, cum interim nemo curat, quid annona mordet. Non mehercules hodie buccam panis invenire potui. Et quomodo siccitas perseverat. Iam annum esuritio fuit. Aediles male eveniat, qui cum pistoribus colludunt "serva me, servabo te." Itaque populus minutus laborat; nam isti maiores maxillae semper Saturnalia agunt. O si haberemus illos leones, quos ego hic inveni, cum primum ex Asia veni. Illud erat vivere. Simila si siligine inferior esset larvas sic istos percolopabant, ut illis Iupiter iratus esset. [Sed] memini Safinium: tunc habitabat ad arcum veterem, me puero, piper, non homo. Is quacunque ibat terram adurebat. Sed rectus, sed certus, amicus amico, cum quo audacter posses in tenebris

micare. In curia autem quomodo singulos [vel] pilabat [tractabat], nec schemas loquebatur sed derectum. Cum ageret porro in foro, sic illius vox crescebat tanquam tuba. Nec sudavit unquam nec expuit, puto eum nescio quid Asiadis habuisse. Et quam benignus resalutare, nomina omnium reddere, tanquam unus de nobis. Itaque illo tempore annona pro luto erat. Asse panem quem emisses, non potuisses cum altero devorare. Nunc oculum bublum vidi maiorem. Heu heu, quotidie peius. Haec colonia retroversus crescit tanquam coda vituli. Sed quare nos habemus aedilem trium cauniarum, qui sibi mavult assem quam vitam nostram? Itaque domi gaudet, plus in die nummorum accipit, quam alter patrimonium habet. Iam scio, unde acceperit denarios mille aureos. Nunc populus est domi leones, foras vulpes. Quod ad me attinet, iam pannos meos comedi, et si perseverat haec annona, casulas meas vendam. Quid enim futurum est, si nec dii nec homines huius coloniae miserentur? Ita meos fruniscar, ut ego puto omnia illa a diibus fieri. Nemo enim caelum caelum putat, nemo ieiunium servat, nemo Iovem pili facit, sed omnes opertis oculis bona sua computant. Antea stolatae ibant nudis pedibus in clivum, passis capillis, mentibus puris, et Iovem aquam exorabant. Itaque statim urceatim plovebat: aut tunc aut nunquam: et omnes redibant udi tanquam mures. Itaque dii pedes lanatos habent, quia nos religiosi non sumus. Agri iacent'—

'Oro te' inquit Echion centonarius 'melius loquere. "Modo sic, modo sic" inquit rusticus; varium porcum perdiderat. Quod hodie non est, cras erit; sic vita truditur. Non mehercules patria melior dici potest, si homines haberet. Sed laborat hoc tempore, nec haec sola. Non debemus delicati esse, ubique medius caelus est. Tu si aliubi fueris, dices hic porcos coctos ambulare. Et ecce habituri sumus munus excellente in triduo, die festa; familia non lanisticia, sed plurimi liberti. Et Titus noster magnum animum habet et est caldicerebrius: aut hoc aut illud erit, quid utique. Nam illi domesticus sum, non est miscix. Ferrum optimum daturus est, sine fuga, carnarium in medio ut amphitheatrum videat. Et habet unde: relictum est illi sestertium tricenties, decessit illius pater male. Ut quadringenta impendat, non sentiet patrimonium illius, et sempiterno nominabitur. Iam Manios aliquot habet et mulierem essedariam. Sed subolfacio, quod nobis epulum daturus est Mammaea, binos denarios mihi et meis. Quod si hoc fecerit, eripiat Norbano totum favorem. Scias oportet, plenis velis hunc vinciturum. Et revera, quid ille nobis boni fecit? Dedit gladiatores sestertiarios iam decrepitos, quos si sufflasses, cecidissent; iam meliores bestiarios

vidi. Occidit de lucerna equites, putares eos gallos gallinaceos: alter burdubasta, alter loripes, tertiarius mortuus pro mortuo, qui habebat nervia praecisa. Unus alicuius flaturae fuit Thraex, qui et ipse ad dictata pugnavit. Ad summam, omnes postea secti sunt; adeo de magna turba "adhibete" acceperant, plane fugae merae. "Munus tamen" inquit "tibi dedi," et ego "tibi plodo. Computa, et tibi plus do quam accepi. Manus manum lavat." Videris mihi, Agamemnon, dicere: "quid iste argutat molestus?" Quia, tu, qui potes, [loqui], non loquere. Non es nostrae fasciae, et ideo pauperorum verba derides. Scimus te prae literas fatuum esse. Quid ergo est? Aliqua die te persuadeam ut ad villam venias et videas casulas nostras? Inveniemus quod manducemus, pullum, ova: belle erit, etiam si omnia hoc anno tempestas dispare pallavit: inveniemus ergo unde saturi fiamus. Et iam tibi discipulus crescit cicaro meus. Iam quattuor partis dicit; si vixerit, habebis ad latus servulum. Nam quicquid illi vacat, caput de tabula non tollit. Ingeniosus est et bono filo, etiam si in aves morbosus est. Ego illi iam tres cardeles occidi, et dixi quod mustella comedit. Invenit tamen alias nenias, et libentissime pingit. Ceterum iam Graeculis calcem impingit et Latinas coepit non male appetere (etiam si magister eius sibi placens fit), nec uno loco consistit, sed venit, dem literas, sed non vult laborare. Est et alter non quidem doctus, sed curiosus, qui plus docet quam scit. Itaque feriatis diebus solet domum venire, et quicquid dederis, contentus est. Emi ergo nunc puero aliquot libra rubricata, quia volo illum ad domusionem aliquid de iure gustare. Habet haec res panem. Nam literis satis inquinatus est. Quod si resilierit, destinavi illum artificii docere, aut tonstreinum aut praeconem aut certe causidicum, quod illi auferre non possit nisi Orcus. Ideo illi cotidie clamo: "Primigeni, crede mihi, quicquid discis, tibi discis. Vides Phileronem causidicum: si non didicisset, hodie famem a labris non abigeret. Modo, modo collo suo circumferebat onera venalia, nunc etiam adversus Norbanum se extendit. Literae thesaurum est, et artificium nunquam moritur."

Eiusmodi fabulae vibrabant, cum Trimalchio intravit et detersa fronte unguento manus lavit. Nec adhuc sciebamus nos in medio lautitiarum, quod aiunt, clivo laborare. Nam cum mundatis ad symphoniam mensis tres albi sues in triclinium adducti sunt capistris et tintinnabulis culti, quorum unum bimum nomenculator esse dicebat, alterum trimum, tertium vero iam sexennem, ego putabam petauristarios intrasse et porcos, sicut in circulis mos est, portenta aliqua facturos; sed Trimalchio expectatione discussa 'quem' inquit

'ex eis vultis in cenam statim fieri? Gallum enim gallinaceum, penthiacum et eiusmodi nenias rustici faciunt: mei coci etiam vitulos aeno coctos solent facere.' Continuoque cocum vocari iussit, et non expectata electione nostra maximum natu iussit occidi, et clara voce: 'ex quota decuria es? Cum ille se ex quadragesima respondisset, 'empticius an' inquit 'domi natus?' 'Neutrum' inquit cocus 'sed testamento Pansae tibi relictus sum.' 'Vide ergo' ait 'ut diligenter ponas; si non, te iubebo in decuriam viatorum conici.' Et cocum quidem potentiae admonitum in culinam obsonium duxit, Trimalchio autem miti ad nos vultu respexit et 'vinum' inquit 'si non placet, mutabo; vos illud oportet bonum faciatis. Deorum beneficio non emo, sed nunc quicquid ad salivam facit, insuburbano nascitur eo, quod ego adhuc non novi. Dicitur confine esse Tarraciniensibus et Tarentinis. Nunc coniungere agellis Siciliam volo, ut cum Africam libuerit ire, per meos fines navigem. Sed narra tu mihi, Agamemnon, quam controversiam hodie declamasti? Ego etiam si causas non ago, in domusionem tamen literas didici. Et ne me putes studia fastiditum, II bybliothecas habeo, unam Graecam, alteram Latinam. Dic ergo, si me amas, peristasim declamationis tuae.' Cum dixisset Agamemnon: 'pauper et dives inimici erant,' ait Trimalchio 'quid est pauper?' 'Urbane' inquit Agamemnon et nescio quam controversiam exposuit. Statim Trimalchio 'hoc' inquit 'si factum est, controversia non est; si factum non est, nihil est.' Haec aliaque cum effusissimis prosequeremur laudationibus, 'rogo' inquit 'Agamemnon mihi carissime, numquid duodecim aerumnas Herculis tenes, aut de Vlixe fabulam, quemadmodum illi Cyclops pollicem porcino extorsit? Solebam haec ego puer apud Homerum legere. Nam Sibyllam quidem Cumis ego ipse oculis meis vidi in ampulla pendere, et cum illi pueri dicerent: Σίβυλλα, τί θέλεις; respondebat illa: ἀποθανεῖν θέλω.

IV. Nondum efflaverat omnia, cum repositorium cum sue ingenti mensam occupavit. Mirari nos celeritatem coepimus et iurare, ne gallum quidem gallinaceum tam cito percoqui potuisse, tanto quidem magis, quod longe maior nobis porcus videbatur esse, quam paulo ante aper fuerat. Deinde magis magisque Trimalchio intuens eum 'quid? quid?' inquit 'porcus hic non est exinteratus? non mehercules est. Voca, voca cocum in medio.' Cum constitisset ad mensam cocus tristis et diceret se oblitum esse exinterare, 'quid? oblitus? Trimalchio exclamat 'putes illum piper et cuminum non coniecisse.

Despolia.' Non fit mora, despoliatur cocus atque inter duos tortores moestus consistit. Deprecari tamen omnes coeperunt et dicere: 'solet fieri; rogamus, mittas; postea si fecerit, nemo nostrum pro illo rogabit. Ego, crudelissimae severitatis, non potui me tenere, sed inclinatus ad aurem Agamemnonis 'plane' inquam 'hic debet servus esse nequissimus; aliquis oblivisceretur porcum exinterare? non mehercules illi ignoscerem, si piscem praeterisset.' At non Trimalchio, qui relaxato in hilaritatem vultu 'ergo' inquit 'quia tam malae memoriae es, palam nobis illum exintera.' Recepta cocus tunica cultrum arripuit porcique ventrem hinc atque illinc timida manu secuit. Nec mora, ex plagis ponderis inclinatione crescentibus tomacula cum botulis effusa sunt.

Plausum post hoc automatum familia dedit et 'Gaio feliciter' conclamavit. Nec non cocus potione honoratus est et argentea corona, poculumque in lance accepit Corinthia. Quam cum Agamemnon propius consideraret, ait Trimalchio: 'solus sum qui vera Corinthea habeam.' Expectabam, ut pro reliqua insolentia diceret sibi vasa Corintho afferri. Sed ille melius: 'et forsitan' inquit 'quaeris, quare solus Corinthea vera possideam; quia scilicet aerarius, a quo emo, Corinthus vocatur. Quid est autem Corintheum, nisi quis Corinthum habet? Et ne me putetis nesapium esse, valde bene scio, unde primum Corinthea nata sint. Cum Ilium captum est, Hannibal, homo vafer et magnus stelio, omnes statuas aeneas et aureas et argenteas in unum rogum congessit et eas incendit; factae sunt in unum aera miscellanea. Ita ex hac massa fabri sustulerunt et fecerunt catilla et paropsides *et* statuncula. Sic Corinthea nata sunt, ex omnibus in unum, nec hoc nec illud. Ignoscetis mihi, quod dixero: ego malo mihi vitrea, certe non olunt. Quod si non frangerentur, mallem mihi quam aurum; nunc autem vilia sunt. Fuit tamen faber qui fecit phialam vitream, quae non frangebatur. Admissus ergo Caesarem est cum suo munere, deinde fecit se porrigere Caesari et illam in pavimentum proiecit. Caesar non pote validius quam expavit. At ille sustulit phialam de terra; collisa erat tanquam vasum aeneum; deinde martiolum de sinu protulit et phialam otio belle correxit. Hoc facto putabat se solium Iovis tenere, utique postquam *Caesar* illi dixit: "numquid alius scit hanc condituram vitreorum?" Vide modo. Postquam negavit, iussit illum Caesar decollari: quia enim, si scitum esset, aurum pro luto haberemus. In argento plane studiosus sum. Habeo scyphos urnales plus minus C: quemamodum Cassandra occidit filios suos, et pueri mortui iacent sic ut vivere putes.

Habeo capides M, quas reliquit patrono *meo* Mummius, ubi Daedalus Niobam in equum Troianum includit. Nam Hermerotis pugnas et Petraitis in poculis habeo, omnia ponderosa: meum enim intelligere nulla pecunia vendo.'

Haec dum refert, puer calicem proiecit. Ad quem respiciens Trimalchio 'cito' inquit 'te ipsum caede, quia nugax es. Statim puer demisso labro orare. At ille 'quid me' inquit 'rogas? tanquam ego tibi molestus sim. Suadeo, a te impetres, ne sis nugax. Tandem ergo exoratus a nobis missionem dedit puero. Ille dimissus circa mensam percucurrit

'Aquam foras, vinum intro' clamavit Excipimus urbanitatem iocantis, et ante omnes Agamemnon, qui sciebat, quibus meritis revocaretur ad cenam. Ceterum laudatus Trimalchio hilarius bibit et iam ebrio proximus 'nemo' inquit 'vestrum rogat Fortunatam meam, ut saltet?

Atque ipse erectis supra frontem manibus Syrum histrionem exhibebat concinente tota familia: Μάδεια, Περιμάδεια. Et prodisset in medium, nisi Fortunata ad aurem accessisset; [et] credo, dixerit non decere gravitatem eius tam humiles ineptias. Nihil autem tam inaequale erat; nam modo Fortunatam *verebatur*, modo ad naturam suam revertebatur.

Et plane interpellavit saltationis libidinem actuarius, qui tanquam urbis acta recitavit: 'VII. kalendas sextiles: in praedio Cumano, quod est Trimalchionis, nati sunt pueri XXX, puellae XL; sublata in horreum ex area tritici millia modium quingenta; boves domiti quingenti. Eodem die: Mithridates servus in crucem actus est, quia Gai nostri genio male dixerat. Eodem die: in arcam relatum est, quod collocari non potuit, sestertium centies. Eodem die: incendium factum est in hortis Pompeianis, ortum ex aedibus Nastae vilici.' 'Quid?' inquit Trimalchio 'quando mihi Pompeiani horti empti sunt?' 'Anno priore' inquit actuarius 'et ideo in rationem nondum venerunt.' Excanduit Trimalchio et 'quicunque' inquit 'mihi fundi empti fuerint, nisi intra sextum mensem sciero, in rationes meas inferri vetuo.' Iam etiam edicta aedilium recitabantur et saltuariorum testamenta, quibus Trimalchio cum elogio exheredabatur; iam nomina vilicorum et atriensis Baias relegatus; iam reus factus dispensator et iudicium inter cubicularios actum.

Petauristarii autem tandem venerunt. Baro insulsissimus cum scalis constitit puerumque iussit per gradus et in summa parte odaria saltare, circulos deinde ardentes transilire et dentibus amphoram sustinere. Mirabatur haec solus Trimalchio dicebatque ingra-

tum artificium esse. Ceterum duo esse in rebus humanis, quae libentissime spectaret, petauristarios et cornicines; reliqua acroamata tricas meras esse, 'nam et comoedos' inquit 'emeram, sed malui illos Atellaniam facere, et choraulen meum iussi Latine cantare.'

Cum maxime haec dicente Gaio puer Trimalchionis delapsus est. Conclamavit familia, nec minus convivae, non propter hominem tam putidum, cuius et cervices fractas libenter vidissent, sed propter malum exitum cenae, ne necesse haberent alienum mortuum plorare. Ipse Trimalchio cum graviter ingemuisset superque brachium tanquam laesum incubuisset, concurrere medici, et inter primos Fortunata crinibus passis cum scypho, miseramque se atque infelicem proclamavit. Nam puer quidem, qui ceciderat, circumibat iam dudum pedes nostros et missionem rogabat. Pessime mihi erat, ne his precibus per ridiculum aliquid catastropha quaereretur. Nec enim adhuc exciderat cocus ille, qui oblitus fuerat porcum exinterare. Itaque totum circumspicere triclinium coepi, ne per parietem automatum aliquod exiret, utique postquam servus verberari coepit, qui brachium domini contusum alba potius quam conchyliata involverat lana. Nec longe aberravit suspicio mea; in vicem enim poenae venit decretum Trimalchionis, quo puerum iussit liberum esse, ne quis posset dicere, tantum virum esse a servo vulneratum.

Comprobamus nos factum et quam in praecipiti res humanae essent, vario sermone garrimus. 'Ita' inquit Trimalchio 'non oportet hunc casum sine inscriptione transire' statimque codicillos poposcit et non diu cogitatione distorta haec recitavit:

'Quod non expectes, ex transverso fit
Et supra nos Fortuna negotia curat.
Quare da nobis vina Falerna, puer.'

Ab hoc epigrammate coepit poetarum esse mentio diuque summa carminis penes Mopsum Thracem memorata est donec Trimalchio 'rogo' inquit 'magister, quid putas inter Ciceronem et Publilium interesse? Ego alterum puto disertiorem fuisse, alterum honestiorem. Quid enim his melius dici potest?

"Luxuriae rictu Martis marcent moenia.
Tuo palato clausus pavo pascitur
Plumato amictus aureo Babylonico,
Gallina tibi Numidica, tibi gallus spado;
Ciconia etiam, grata peregrina hospita
Pietaticultrix gracilipes crotalistria

Avis exul hiemis, titulus tepidi temporis,
Nequitiae nidum in caccabo fecit modo.
Quo margarita cara tibi, bacam Indicam?
Zmaragdum ad quam rem viridem, pretiosum vitrum?
Quo Carchedonios optas ignes lapideos?
Nisi ut scintillet probitas e carbunculis."

Quod autem' inquit 'putamus secundum literas difficillimum esse artificium? Ego puto medicum et nummularium: medicus, qui scit quid homunciones intra praecordia sua habeant et quando febris veniat, etiam si illos odi pessime, quod mihi iubent saepe anatinam parari; nummularius, qui per argentum aes videt. Nam mutae bestiae laboriosissimae boves et oves: boves, quorum beneficio panem manducamus; oves, quod lana illae nos gloriosos faciunt. Et facinus indignum, aliquis ovillam est et tunicam habet. Apes enim ego divinas bestias puto, quae mel vomunt, etiam si dicuntur illud a Iove afferre; ideo autem pungunt, quia ubicunque dulce est, ibi et acidum invenies.'

Iam etiam philosophos de negotio deiciebat, cum pittacia in scypho circumferri coeperunt, puerque super hoc positus officium apophoreta recitavit. Diu risimus: sexcenta huiusmodi fuerunt, quae iam exciderunt memoriae meae.

V. Ceterum Ascyltos, intemperantis licentiae, cum omnia sublatis manibus eluderet et usque ad lacrimas rideret, unus ex conlibertis Trimalchionis excanduit, is ipse qui supra me discumbebat, et 'quid rides' inquit 'vervex? An tibi non placent lautitiae domini mei? Tu enim beatior es et convivare melius soles. Ita Tutelam huius loci habeam propitiam, ut ego si secundum illum discumberem, iam illi balatum duxissem. Bellum pomum, qui rideatur alios; larifuga nescio quis, nocturnus. Non mehercules soleo cito fervere, sed in molle carne vermes nascuntur. Ridet. Quid habet, quod rideat? numquid pater fetum emit lamna? Eques Romanus es: et ego regis filius. "Quare ergo servivisti?" Quia ipse me dedi in servitutem et malui civis Romanus esse quam tributarius. Et nunc spero me sic vivere, ut nemini iocus sim. Homo inter homines sum, capite aperto ambulo: assem aerarium nemini debeo; constitutum habui nunquam; nemo mihi in foro dixit "redde, quod debes." Glebulas emi, lamelullas paravi; viginti ventres pasco et canem; contubernalem meam redemi, mille denarios pro capite solvi; sevir gratis factus sum; spero, sic moriar, ut mortuus non erubescam. Tu autem tam

laboriosus es, ut post te non respicias? In alio peduclum vides, in te ricinum non vides. Tibi soli ridiclei videmur; ecce magister tuus, homo maior natus: placemus illi. Tu lacticulosus nec mu nec ma argutas, vasus fictilis, immo lorus in aqua, lentior, non melior. Tu beatior es: bis prande: bis cena. Ego fidem meam malo quam thesauros. Ad summam, quisquam me bis poposcit? Annis quadraginta servivi; nemo tamen sciit, utrum servus essem an liber. Et puer capillatus in hanc coloniam veni; adhuc basilica non erat facta. Dedi tamen operam, ut domino satis facerem, homini maiiesto et dignitosso, cuius pluris erat unguis, quam tu totus es. Et habebam in domo, qui mihi pedem opponerent hac illac; tamen—genio illius gratias—enatavi. Haec sunt vera athla; nam ingenuum nasci tam facile est quam "accede istoc." Quid nunc stupes tanquam hircus in ervilia?'

Post hoc dictum Giton, qui ad pedes stabat, risum iam diu compressum etiam indecenter effudit. Quod cum animadvertisset adversarius Ascylti, flexit convicium in puerum et 'tu autem' inquit 'etiam tu rides, caepa cirrata? Io Saturnalia, rogo, mensis december est? Quando vicesimam numerasti? Quid facias, crucis offla, corvorum cibaria. Curabo, iam tibi Iovis iratus sit, et isti qui tibi non imperat. Ita satur pane fiam, ut ego istud conliberto meo dono; alioquin iam tibi depraesentiarum reddidissem. Bene nos habemus, at isti nugae, qui tibi non imperant. Plane qualis dominus, talis et servus. Vix me teneo, nec sum natura caldicerebrius, *sed* cum coepi, matrem meam dupundii non facio. Recte, videbo te in publicum, mus, immo terrae tuber: nec sursum nec deorsum non cresco, nisi dominum tuum in rutae folium [non] coniecero, nec tibi parsero, licet mehercules Iovem Olympium clames. Curabo, longe tibi sit comula ista besalis et dominus dupunduarius. Recte, venies sub dentem: aut ego non me novi, aut non deridebis, licet barbam auream habeas. Athana tibi irata sit, curabo, et qui te primus deurode fecit. Non didici geometrias, critica et alogias meras, sed lapidarias literas scio, partes centum dico ad aes, ad pondus, ad nummum. Ad summam, si quid vis, ego et tu sponsiunculam: exi, defero lamnam. Iam scies patrem tuum mercedes perdidisse, quamvis et rhetoricam scis. Ecce

"Qui de nobis? longe venio, late venio. Solve me."

dicam tibi, qui de nobis currit et de loco non movetur; qui de nobis crescit et minor fit. Curris, stupes, satagis, ergo aut tace aut meliorem noli molestare, qui te natum non putat; nisi si me iudicas anulos buxeos curare, quos amicae tuae involasti. Occuponem propitium!

Eamus in forum et pecunias mutuemur. Iam scies hoc ferrum fidem habere. Vah, bella res est volpis uda. Ita lucrum faciam et ita bene moriar ut populus per exitum meum iuret, nisi te ubique toga perversa fuero persecutus. Bella res et iste, qui te haec docet, mufrius, non magister. *Nos alia* didicimus, dicebat enim magister: "sunt vestra salva? Recta domum; cave, circumspicias; cave, maiorem maledicas. Aut numera mapalia: nemo dupondii evadit." Ego, quod me sic vides, propter artificium meum diis gratias ago.'

Coeperat Ascyltos respondere convicio, sed Trimalchio delectatus colliberti eloquentia 'agite' inquit 'scordalias de medio. Suaviter sit potius, et tu, Hermeros, parce adulescentulo. Sanguen illi fervet, tu melior esto. Semper in hac re qui vincitur, vincit. Simus ergo, quod melius est, a primitiis hilares et Homeristas spectemus.' Intravit factio statim hastisque scuta concrepuit. Ipse Trimalchio in pulvino consedit, et cum Homeristae Graecis versibus colloquerentur, ut insolenter solent, ille canora voce Latine legebat librum. Mox silentio facto 'scitis' inquit 'quam fabulam agant? Diomedes et Ganymedes duo fratres fuerunt. Horum soror erat Helena. Agamemnon illam rapuit et Dianae cervam subiecit. Ita nunc Homeros dicit, quemadmodum inter se pugnent Troiani et Parentini. Vicit scilicet et Iphigeniam, filiam suam, Achilli dedit uxorem. Ob eam rem Aiax insanit et statim argumentum explicabit.' Haec ut dixit Trimalchio, clamorem Homeristae sustulerunt, interque familiam discurrentem vitulus in lance donaria elixus allatus est, et quidem galeatus. Secutus est Aiax strictoque gladio, tanquam insaniret, concidit, ac modo versa modo supina gesticulatus, mucrone frusta collegit mirantibusque vitulum partitus est.

Nec diu mirari licuit tam elegantes strophas; nam repente lacunaria sonare coeperunt totumque triclinium intremuit. Consternatus ego exsurrexi et timui, ne per tectum petauristarius aliquis descenderet. Nec minus reliqui convivae mirantes erexere vultus, expectantes quid novi de caelo nuntiaretur. Ecce autem diductis lacunaribus subito circulus ingens, de cupa videlicet grandi excussus, demittitur, cuius per totem orbem coronae aureae cum alabastris unguenti pendebant. Dum haec apophoreta iubemur sumere, respiciens ad mensam iam illic repositorium cum placentis aliquot erat positum, quod medium effigies a pistore facta tenebat, gremioque satis amplo omnis generis poma et uvas sustinebat more vulgato. Avidius ad pompam manus porreximus, et repente nova ludorum missio hilaritatem hic refecit. Omnes enim placentae omniaque poma etiam minima vexatione contacta coeperunt effundere crocum,

et usque ad os molestus umor accidere. Rati ergo sacrum esse ferirculum tam religioso apparatu perfusum, consurreximus altius et 'Augusto, patri patriae, feliciter' diximus. Quibusdam tamen etiam post hanc venerationem poma rapientibus et ipsi mappas implevimus, ego praecipue, qui nullo satis amplo munere putabam me onerare Gitonis sinum.

Inter haec tres pueri candidas succincti tunicas intraverunt, quorum duo Lares bullatos super mensam posuerunt, unus pateram vini circumferens 'dii propitii' clamabat. Aiebat autem unum Cerdonem, alterum Felicionem, tertium Lucrionem vocari. Nos etiam veram imaginem ipsius Trimalchionis, cum iam omnes basiarent, erubuimus praeterire.

Postquam ergo omnes bonam mentem bonamque valitudinem sibi optarunt, Trimalchio ad Nicerotem respexit et 'solebas' inquit 'suavius esse in convictu; nescio quid nunc taces nec muttis. Oro te, sic felicem me videas, narra illud quod tibi usu venit.' Niceros delectatus affabilitate amici 'omne me 'inquit 'lucrum transeat, nisi iam dudum gaudimonio dissilio, quod te talem video. Itaque hilaria mera sint, etsi timeo istos scholasticos, ne me rideant. Viderint: narrabo tamen; quid enim mihi aufert, qui ridet? Satius est rideri quam derideri.' 'Haec ubi dicta dedit,' talem fabulam exorsus est:

'Cum adhuc servirem, habitabamus in vico angusto; nunc Gavillae domus est. Ibi, quomodo dii volunt, amare coepi uxorem Terentii coponis: noveratis Melissam Tarentinam. Sed ego non mehercules *illam* propter res venerias curavi, sed magis quod bene morata fuit. Si quid ab illa petii, nunquam mihi negatum; fecit assem, semissem habui; *quicquid habui*, in illius sinum demandavi, nec unquam fefellitus sum. Huius contubernalis ad villam supremum diem obiit. Itaque per scutum per ocream ego aginavi, quemadmodum ad illam pervenirem: *scitis* autem, in angustiis amici apparent. Forte dominus Capuam exierat ad scruta scita expedienda. Nactus ego occasionem persuadeo hospitem nostrum, ut mecum ad quintum miliarium veniat. Erat autem miles, fortis tanquam Orcus. Apoculamus nos circa gallicinia, luna lucebat tanquam meridie. Venimus intra monimenta: homo meus caepit ad stelas facere, sedeo ego cantabundus et stelas numero. Deinde ut respexi ad comitem, ille exuit se et omnia vestimenta secundum viam posuit. Mihi anima in naso esse, stabam tanquam mortuus. At ille subito lupus factus est. Nolite me iocari putare; ut mentiar, nullius patrimonium tanti facio. Sed, quod coeperam dicere, postquam lupus factus est, ululare coepit et in silvas fugit. Ego primitus nesciebam ubi essem, deinde accessi,

ut vestimenta eius tollerem: illa autem lapidea facta sunt. Qui mori timore nisi ego? Gladium tamen strinxi et in tota via umbras cecidi, donec ad villam amicae meae pervenirem. Ut larva intravi, paene animam ebullivi, sudor mihi volabat, oculi mortui, vix unquam refectus sum. Melissa mea mirari coepit, quod tam sero ambularem, et "si ante" inquit "venisses, saltem nobis adiutasses; lupus enim villam intravit et omnia pecora *perculit*, tanquam lanius sanguinem illis misit. Nec tamen derisit, etiam si fugit; servus enim noster lancea collum eius traiecit." Haec ut audivi, operire oculos amplius non potui, sed luce clara Gai nostri domum fugi tanquam copo compilatus, et postquam veni in illum locum, in quo lapidea vestimenta erant facta, nihil inveni nisi sanguinem. Ut vero domum veni, iacebat miles meus in lecto tanquam bovis, et collum illius medicus curabat. Intellexi illum versipellem esse, nec postea cum illo panem gustare potui, non si me occidisses. Viderint alii quid de hoc exopinissent; ego si mentior, genios vestros iratos habeam.'

Attonitis admiratione universis 'salvo' inquit 'tuo sermone' Trimalchio 'si qua fides est, [ut] mihi pili inhorruerunt, quia scio Niceronem nihil nugarum narrare: immo certus est et minime linguosus. Nam et ipse vobis rem horribilem narrabo. Asinus in tegulis. Cum adhuc capillatus essem, nam a puero vitam Chiam gessi, ipsimi nostri delicatus decessit, mehercules margaritum, caccitus et omnium numerum. Cum ergo illum mater misella plangeret et nos tum plures in tristimonio essemus, subito strigae *stridere* coeperunt; putares canem leporem persequi. Habebamus tunc hominem Cappadocem, longum, valde audaculum et qui valebat: poterat bovem iratum tollere. Hic audacter stricto gladio extra ostium procucurrit, involuta sinistra manu curiose, et mulierem mediam traiecit. Audimus gemitum, et plane non mentiar, ipsas non vidimus. Baro autem noster introversus se proiecit in lectum, et corpus totum lividum habebat quasi flagellis caesus, quia scilicet illum tetigerat mala manus. Nos cluso ostio redimus iterum ad officium, sed cum mater amplexaret corpus filii sui, tangit et videt manuciolum de stramentis factum. Non cor habebat, non intestina, non quicquam: scilicet iam puerum strigae involaverant et supposuerant stramenticium vavatonem. Rogo vos, oportet credatis, sunt mulieres plussciae, sunt nocturnae, et quod sursum est, deorsum faciunt. Ceterum baro ille longus post hoc factum nunquam coloris sui fuit, immo post paucos dies phreneticus periit.'

Miramur nos et pariter credimus, osculatique mensam rogamus Nocturnas, ut suis *sedibus* se teneant, dum redimus a cena.

Et sane iam lucernae mihi plures videbantur ardere totumque triclinium esse mutatum, cum Trimalchio 'tibi dico' inquit 'Plocame, nihil narras? Nihil nos delectaris? Et solebas suavius esse, belle diverbia dicere, melica canturire. Heu heu, abistis dulcis caricae.' 'Iam' inquit ille 'quadrigae meae decucurrerunt, ex quo podagricus factus sum. Alioquin cum essem adulescentulus, cantando paene phthisicus factus sum. Quid saltare? Quid diverbia? Quid tonstrinum? Quando parem habui nisi unum Apelletem?' Appositaque ad os manu nescio quid taetrum exsibilavit, quod postea Graecum esse affirmabat.

Nec non Trimalchio ipse cum tubicines esset imitatus, ad delicias suas respexit, quem Croesum appellabat. Puer autem lippus, sordidissimis dentibus, catellam nigram atque indecenter pinguem prasina involvebat fascia panemque semissem ponebat super torum atque [hac] nausea recusantem saginabat. Quo admonitus officii Trimalchio Scylacem iussit adduci 'praesidium domus familiaeque.' Nec mora, ingentis formae adductus est canis catena vinctus, admonitusque ostiarii calce, ut cubaret, ante mensam se posuit. Tum Trimalchio iactans candidum panem 'nemo' inquit 'in domo mea me plus amat.' Indignatus puer, quod Scylacem tam effuse laudaret, catellam in terram deposuit hortatusque *est*, ut ad rixam properaret. Scylax, canino scilicet usus ingenio, taeterrimo latratu triclinium implevit Margaritamque Croesi paene laceravit. Nec intra rixam tumultus constitit, sed candelabrum etiam super mensam eversum et vasa omnia crystallina comminuit et oleo ferventi aliquot convivas respersit. Trimalchio ne videretur iactura motus, basiavit puerum ac iussit super dorsum ascendere suum. Non moratus ille usus *est* equo manuque plena scapulas eius subinde verberavit, interque risum proclamavit, 'Bucca, bucca, quot sunt hic?' Repressus ergo aliquamdiu Trimalchio camellam grandem iussit misceri

potiones dividi omnibus servis, qui ad pedes sedebant, adiecta exceptione: 'si quis' inquit 'noluerit accipere, caput illi perfunde. Interdiu severa, nunc hilaria."

VI. Hanc humanitatem insecutae sunt matteae, quarum etiam recordatio me, si qua est dicenti fides, offendit. Singulae enim gallinae altiles pro turdis circumlatae sunt et ova anserina pilleata, quae ut comessemus, ambitiosissime *a* nobis Trimalchio petiit dicens exossatas esse gallinas. Inter haec triclinii valvas lictor percussit, amictusque veste alba cum ingenti frequentia comissator intravit. Ego

maiestate conterritus praetorem putabam venisse. Itaque temptavi assurgere et nudos pedes in terram deferre. Risit hanc trepidationem Agamemnon et 'contine te' inquit 'homo stultissime. Habinnas sevir est idemque lapidarius, qui videtur monumenta optime facere.'

Recreatus hoc sermone reposui cubitum, Habinnamque intrantem cum admiratione ingenti spectabam. Ille autem iam ebrius uxoris suae umeris imposuerat manus, oneratusque aliquot coronis et unguento per frontem in oculos fluente praetorio loco se posuit continuoque vinum et caldam poposcit. Delectatus hac Trimalchio hilaritate et ipse capaciorem poposcit scyphum quaesivitque, quomodo acceptus esset. 'Omnia' inquit 'habuimus praeter te; oculi enim mei hic erant. Et mehercules bene fuit. Scissa lautum novendiale servo suo misello faciebat, quem mortuum manu miserat. Et puto, cum vicensimariis magnam mantissam habet; quinquaginta enim millibus aestimant mortuum. Sed tamen suaviter fuit, etiam si coacti sumus dimidias potiones super ossucula eius effundere.' 'Tamen' inquit Trimalchio 'quid habuistis in cena?' 'Dicam' inquit 'si potuero; nam tam bonae memoriae sum, ut frequenter nomen meum obliviscar. Habuimus tamen in primo porcum poculo coronatum et circa saviunculum et gizeria optime facta et certe betam et panem autopyrum de suo sibi, quem ego malo quam candidum; et vires facit. Sequens ferculum fuit scriblita frigida et super mel caldum infusum excellente Hispanum. Itaque de scriblita quidem non minimum edi, de melle me usque tetigi. Circa cicer et lupinum, calvae arbitratu et mala singula. Ego tamen duo sustuli et ecce in mappa alligata habeo; nam si aliquid muneris meo vernulae non tulero, habebo convicium. Bene me admonet domina mea. In prospectu habuimus ursinae frustum, de quo cum imprudens Scintilla gustasset, paene intestina sua vomuit. Ego contra plus libram comedi, nam ipsum aprum sapiebat. Et si, inquam, ursus homuncionem comest, quanto magis homuncio debet ursum comesse? In summo habuimus caseum mollem ex sapa et cocleas singulas et cordae frusta et hepatia in catillis et ova pilleata et rapam et senape et catillum conchiclatum, pax, Palamedes. Etiam in alveo circumlata sunt oxycomina, unde quidam etiam improbe ternos pugnos sustulerunt. Nam pernae missionem dedimus. Sed narra mihi, Gai, rogo, Fortunata quare non recumbit?' 'Quomodo nosti' inquit 'illam' Trimalchio; 'nisi argentum composuerit, nisi reliquias pueris diviserit, aquam in os suum non coniciet.' 'Atqui' respondit Habinnas 'nisi illa discumbit, ego me apoculo' et coeperat surgere, nisi signo dato Fortunata quater amplius a tota familia esset vocata. Venit ergo galbino suc-

cincta cingillo, ita ut infra cerasina appareret tunica et periscelides tortae phaecasiaeque inauratae. Tunc sudario manus tergens, quod in collo habebat, applicat se illi toro, in quo Scintilla Habinnae discumbebat uxor, osculataque plaudentem 'est te' inquit 'videre?'

Eo deinde perventum est, ut Fortunata armillas suas crassissimis detraheret lacertis Scintillaeque miranti ostenderet. Ultimo etiam periscelides resolvit et reticulum aureum, quem ex obrussa esse dicebat. Notavit haec Trimalchio iussitque afferri omnia et 'videtis' inquit 'mulieris compedes: sic nos barcalae despoliamur. Sex pondo et selibram debet habere. Et ipse nihilo minus habeo decem pondo armillam ex millesimis Mercurii factam.' Ultimo etiam, ne mentiri videretur, stateram iussit afferri et circumlatum approbari pondus. Nec melior Scintilla, quae de cervice sua capsellam detraxit aureolam, quam Felicionem appellabat. Inde duo crotalia protulit et Fortunatae in vicem consideranda dedit et 'domini' inquit mei beneficio nemo habet meliora.' 'Quid?' inquit Habinnas 'excatarissasti me, ut tibi emerem fabam vitream. Plane si filiam haberem, auriculas illi praeciderem. Mulieres si non essent, omnia pro luto haberemus.

Interim mulieres sauciae inter se riserunt ebriaeque iunxerunt oscula, dum altera diligentiam matris familiae iactat, altera delicias et indiligentiam viri.

Interposito deinde spatio cum secundas mensas Trimalchio iussisset afferri, sustulerunt servi omnes mensas et alias attulerunt, scobemque croco et minio tinctam sparserunt et, quod nunquam ante videram, ex lapide speculari pulverem tritum. Statim Trimalchio 'poteram quidem' inquit 'hoc fericulo esse contentus; secundas enim mensas habetis. *Sed* si quid belli habes, affer.'

Interim puer Alexandrinus, qui caldam ministrabat, luscinias coepit imitari clamante Trimalchione subinde: 'muta.' Ecce alius ludus. Servus qui ad pedes Habinnae sedebat, iussus, credo, a domino suo, proclamavit subito canora voce:

'Interea medium Aeneas iam classe tenebat.'

Nullus sonus unquam acidior percussit aures meas; nam praeter errantis barbariae aut adiectum aut deminutum clamorem miscebat Atellanicos versus, ut tunc primum me etiam Vergilius offenderit. Plausum tamen, cum aliquando desisset, adiecit Habinnas et 'nunquam' inquit 'didicit, sed ego ad circulatores eum mittendo erudibam. Itaque parem non habet, sive muliones volet sive circulatores imitari. Desperatum valde ingeniosus est: idem sutor est, idem cocus, idem pistor, omnis musae mancipium. Tamen vitia habet, quae si non haberet, esset omnium numerum: nam quod strabonus est, non curo;

sicut Venus spectat. Ideo nihil tacet, vix oculo mortuo unquam. Illum emi trecentis denariis.' Interpellavit loquentem Scintilla et 'plane' inquit 'non omnia artificia servi nequam narras, at curabo, stigmam habeat.' Risit Trimalchio et 'adcognosco' inquit 'Cappadocem: nihil sibi defraudit. Tanquam laudatus esset nequissimus servus, lucernam de sinu fictilem protulit et amplius semihora tubicines imitatus est succinente Habinna et inferius labrum manu deprimente. Ultimo etiam in medium processit et modo harundinibus quassis choraulas imitatus est, modo lacernatus cum flagello mulionum fata egit, donec vocatum ad se Habinnas basiavit, potionemque illi porrexit et 'tanto melior' inquit 'Massa, dono tibi caligas.'

Nec ullus tot malorum finis fuisset, nisi epidipnis esset allata, turdi siliginei uvis passis nucibusque farsi. Insecuta sunt Cydonia etiam mala spinis confixa, ut echinos efficerent. Et haec quidem tolerabilia erant, si non fericulum longe monstrosius effecisset, ut vel fame perire mallemus. Nam cum positus esset, ut nos putabamus, anser altilis circaque pisces et omnia genera avium, '*amici*' inquit Trimalchio 'quicquid videtis hic positum, de uno corpore est factum.' Ego, scilicet homo prudentissimus, statim intellexi quid esset, et respiciens Agamemnonem 'mirabor' inquam 'nisi omnia ista facta sunt de luto. Vidi Romae Saturnalibus eiusmodi cenarum imaginem fieri.' Necdum finieram sermonem, cum Trimalchio ait: 'ita crescam patrimonio, non corpore, ut ista cocus meus de porco fecit. Non potest esse pretiosior homo. Volueris, de lardo faciet palumbum, de perna turturem, de colaepio gallinam. Et ideo ingenio meo impositum est illi nomen bellissimum; nam Daedalus vocatur. Et quia bonam mentem habet, attuli illi Roma munus cultros Norico ferro.' Quos statim iussit afferri inspectosque miratus est. Etiam nobis potestatem fecit, ut mucronem ad buccam probaremus.

Subito intraverunt duo servi, tanquam qui rixam ad lacum fecissent; certe in collo adhuc amphoras habebant. Cum ergo Trimalchio ius inter litigantes diceret, neuter sententiam tulit decernentis, sed alterius amphoram fuste percussit. Consternati nos insolentia ebriorum intentavimus oculos in proeliantes notavimusque ostrea pectinesque e gastris labentia, quae collecta puer lance circumtulit. Has lautitias aequavit ingeniosus cocus; in craticula enim argentea cochleas attulit et tremula taeterrimaque voce cantavit.

Pudet referre, quae secuntur: inaudito enim more pueri capillati attulerunt unguentum in argentea pelve pedesque recumbentium unxerunt, cum ante crura talosque corollis vinxissent. Hinc ex eodem unguento in vinarium atque lucernam aliquantum est infusum.

Iam coeperat Fortunata velle saltare, iam Scintilla frequentius plaudebat quam loquebatur, cum Trimalchio 'permitto' inquit 'Philargyre et Cario, etsi prasinianus es famosus, dic et Menophilae, contubernali tuae, discumbat.' Quid multa? Paene de lectis deiecti sumus, adeo totum triclinium familia occupaverat. Certe ego notavi super me positum cocum, qui de porco anserem fecerat, muria condimentisque fetentem. Nec contentus fuit recumbere, sed continuo Ephesum tragoedum coepit imitari et subinde dominum suum sponsione provocare 'si prasinus proximis circensibus primam palmam.'

Diffusus hac contentione Trimalchio 'amici' inquit 'et servi homines sunt et aeque unum lactem biberunt, etiam si illos malus fatus oppressit. Tamen me salvo cito aquam liberam gustabunt. Ad summam, omnes illos in testamento meo manumitto. Philargyro etiam fundum lego et contubernalem suam, Carioni quoque insulam et vicesimam et lectum stratum. Nam Fortunatam meam heredem facio, et commendo illam omnibus amicis meis. Et haec ideo omnia publico, ut familia mea iam nunc sic me amet tanquam mortuum.' Gratias agere omnes indulgentiae coeperant domini, cum ille oblitus nugarum exemplar testamenti iussit afferri et totum a primo ad ultimum ingemescente familia recitavit. Respiciens deinde Habinnam 'quid dicis' inquit 'amice carissime? Aedificas monumentum meum, quemadmodum te iussi? Valde te rogo, ut secundum pedes statuae meae catellam ponas et coronas et unguenta et Petraitis omnes pugnas, ut mihi contingat tuo beneficio post mortem vivere; praeterea ut sint in fronte pedes centum, in agrum pedes ducenti. Omne genus enim poma volo sint circa cineres meos, et vinearum largiter. Valde enim falsum est vivo quidem domos cultas esse, non curari eas, ubi diutius nobis habitandum est. Et ideo ante omnia adici volo: "hoc monumentum heredem non sequitur." Ceterum erit mihi curae, ut testamento caveam, ne mortuus iniuriam accipiam. Praeponam enim unum ex libertis sepulcro meo custodiae causa. Te rogo, ut naves etiam   monumenti mei facias plenis velis euntes, et me in tribunali sedentem praetextatum cum anulis aureis quinque et nummos in publico de sacculo effundentem; scis enim, quod epulum dedi et binos denarios. Faciatur, si tibi videtur, et triclinia. Facias et totum populum sibi suaviter facientem. Ad dexteram meam ponas statuam Fortunatae meae columbam tenentem: et catellam cingulo alligatam ducat: et cicaronem meum, et amphoras copiosas gypsatas, ne effluant vinum. Et urnam licet fractam sculpas, et super eam puerum plorantem. Horologium in medio, ut quisquis horas inspiciet, velit nolit, nomen meum legat. Inscriptio quoque vide diligenter si

haec satis idonea tibi videtur: "C. Pompeius Trimalchio Maecenatianus hic requiescit. Huic seviratus absenti decretus est. Cum posset in omnibus decuriis Romae esse, tamen noluit. Pius, fortis, fidelis, ex parvo crevit, sestertium reliquit trecenties, nec unquam philosophum audivit. Vale et tu."

Haec ut dixit Trimalchio, flere coepit ubertim. Flebat et Fortunata, flebat et Habinnas, tota denique familia, tanquam in funus rogata, lamentatione triclinium implevit. Immo iam coeperam etiam ego plorare, cum Trimalchio 'ergo' inquit 'cum sciamus nos morituros esse, quare non vivamus? Sic vos felices videam, coniciamus nos in balneum, meo periculo, non paenitebit. Sic calet tanquam furnus.' 'Vero, vero,' inquit Habinnas 'de una die duas facere, nihil malo,' nudisque consurrexit pedibus et Trimalchionem plaudentem subsequi *coepit.*

Ego respiciens ad Ascylton 'quid cogitas?' inquam, 'ego enim si videro balneum, statim expirabo.' 'Assectemur' ait ille 'et dum illi balneum petunt, nos in turba exeamus.' Cum haec placuissent ducente per porticum Gitone ad ianuam venimus, ubi canis catenarius tanto nos tumultu excepit, ut Ascyltos etiam in piscinam ceciderit. Nec non ego quoque ebrius, qui etiam pictum timueram canem, dum natanti opem fero, in eundem gurgitem tractus sum. Servavit nos tamen atriensis, qui interventu suo et canem placavit et nos trementes extraxit in siccum. Et Giton quidem iam dudum se ratione acutissima redemerit a cane; quicquid enim a nobis acceperat de cena, latranti sparserat; [at] ille avocatus cibo furorem suppresserat. Ceterum cum algentes utique petissemus ab atriense, ut nos extra ianuam emitteret, 'erras' inquit 'si putas te exire hac posse, qua venisti. Nemo unquam convivarum per eandem ianuam emissus est; alia intrant alia exeunt.' Quid faciamus homines miserrimi et novi generis labyrintho inclusi, quibus lavari iam coeperat votum esse? Ultro ergo rogavimus, ut nos ad balneum duceret, proiectisque vestimentis, quae Giton in aditu siccare coepit, balneum intravimus, angustum scilicet et cisternae frigidariae simile, in quo Trimalchio rectus stabat. Ac ne sic quidem putidissimam eius iactationem licuit effugere; nam nihil melius esse dicebat, quam sine turba lavari, et eo ipso loco aliquando pistrinum fuisse. Deinde ut lassatus consedit, invitatus balnei sono diduxit usque ad cameram os ebrium et coepit Menecratis cantica lacerare, sicut illi dicebant, qui linguam eius intellegebant. Ceteri convivae circa labrum manibus nexis currebant et gingilipho ingenti clamore sonabant. Alii autem [aut] restrictis manibus anulos de pavimento conabantur tollere aut posito genu cer-

vices post terga flectere et pedum extremos pollices tangere. Nos, dum alii sibi ludos faciunt, in solium, quod Trimalchioni vaporabatur, descendimus.

Ergo ebrietate discussa in aliud triclinum deducti sumus, ubi Fortunata disposuerat lautitias [suas] ita ut supra lucernas aeneolosque piscatores notaverim et mensas totas argenteas calicesque circa fictiles inauratos et vinum in conspectu sacco defluens. Tum Trimalchio 'amici' inquit 'hodie servus meus barbatoriam fecit, homo praefiscini frugi et micarius. Itaque tengomenas faciamus et usque in lucem cenemus.' Haec dicente eo gallus gallinaceus cantavit. Qua voce confusus Trimalchio vinum sub mensa iussit effundi lucernamque etiam mero spargi. Immo anulum traiecit in dexteram manum et 'non sine causa' inquit 'hic bucinus signum dedit; nam aut incendium oportet fiat, aut aliquis in vicinia animam abiciet. Longe a nobis. Itaque quisquis hunc indicem attulerit, corollarium accipiet.' Dicto citius de vicinia gallus allatus est, quem Trimalchio *occidi* iussit, ut aeno coctus fieret. Laceratus igitur ab illo doctissimo coco, qui paulo ante de porco aves piscesque fecerat in caccabum est coniectus. Dumque Daedalus potionem ferventissimam haurit, Fortunata mola buxea piper trivit.

Sumptis igitur matteis respiciens ad familiam Trimalchio 'quid vos' inquit 'adhuc non cenastis? abite, ut alii veniant ad officium.' Subiit igitur alia classis, et illi quidem exclamavere: 'vale Gai,' hi autem: 'ave Gai.'

'Vos rogo, amici, ut vobis suaviter sit. Nam ego quoque tam fui quam vos estis, sed virtute mea ad hoc perveni. Corcillum est quod homines facit, cetera quisquilia omnia. "Bene emo, bene vendo;" alius alia vobis dicet. Felicitate dissilio. Sed, ut coeperam dicere, ad hanc me fortunam frugalitas mea perduxit. Tam magnus ex Asia veni, quam hic candelabrus est. Ad summam, quotidie me solebam ad illum metiri, et ut celerius rostrum barbatum haberem, labra de lucerna ungebam. Ceterum, quemadmodum di volunt, dominus in domo factus sum, et ecce cepi ipsimi cerebellum. Quid multa? Coheredem me Caesari fecit, accepi patrimonium laticlavium. Nemini tamen nihil satis est. Concupivi negotiari. Ne multis vos morer, quinque naves aedificavi, oneravi vinum—et tunc erat contra aurum —misi Romam. Putares me hoc iussisse: omnes naves naufragarunt, factum, non fabula. Uno die Neptunus trecenties sestertium devoravit. Putatis me defecisse? Non mehercules mi haec iactura gusti fuit; tanquam nihil facti. Alteras feci maiores et meliores et feliciores, ut nemo non me virum fortem diceret. Scitis, magna

navis magnam fortitudinem habet. Oneravi rursus vinum, lardum, fabam, seplasium, mancipia. Hoc loco Fortunata rem piam fecit; omne enim aurum suum, omnia vestimenta vendidit et mi centum aureos in manu posuit. Hoc fuit peculii mei fermentum. Cito fit quod di volunt. Uno cursu centies sestertium corrotundavi. Statim redemi fundos omnes, qui patroni mei fuerant. Aedifico domum, venalicia coemo iumenta; quicquid tangebam, crescebat tanquam favus. Postquam coepi plus habere, quam tota patria mea habet, manum de tabula: sustuli me de negotiatione et coepi libertos faenerare. Et sane nolentem me negotium meum agere exhortavit mathematicus, qui venerat forte in coloniam nostram, Graeculio, Serapa nomine, consiliator deorum. Hic mihi dixit etiam ea, quae oblitus eram; ab acia et acu mi omnia exposuit; intestinas meas noverat, tantum quod mihi non dixerat, quid pridie cenaveram. Putasses illum semper mecum habitasse. Rogo, Habinna—puto interfuisti—: "tu dominam tuam de rebus illis fecisti. Tu parum felix in amicos es. Nemo unquam tibi parem gratiam refert. Tu latifundia possides. Tu viperam sub ala nutricas" et quod vobis non dixerim, et nunc mi restare vitae annos triginta et menses quattuor et dies duos. Praeterea cito accipiam hereditatem. Hoc mihi dicit fatus meus. Quod si contigerit fundos Apuliae iungere, satis vivus pervenero. Interim dum Mercurius vigilat, aedificavi hanc domum. Ut scitis, casula erat; nunc templum est. Habet quattuor cenationes, cubicula viginti, porticus marmoratos duos, susum cellationem, cubiculum in quo ipse dormio, viperae huius sessorium, ostiarii cellam perbonam; hospitium hospites capit. Ad summam, Scaurus, cum huc venit, nusquam mavoluit hospitari, et habet ad mare paternum hospitium. Et multa alia sunt, quae statim vobis ostendam. Credite mihi: assem habeas, assem valeas, habes, habeberis. Sic amicus vester, qui fuit rana, nunc est rex. Interim, Stiche, profer vitalia, in quibus volo me efferri. Profer et unguentum et ex illa amphora gustum, ex qua iubeo lavari ossa mea.' Non est moratus Stichus, sed et stragulam albam et praetextam in triclinium attulit

iussitque nos temptare, an bonis lanis essent confecta. Tum subridens 'vide tu' inquit 'Stiche, ne ista mures tangant aut tineae; alioquin te vivum comburam. Ego gloriosus volo efferri, ut totus mihi populus bene imprecetur.' Statim ampullam nardi aperuit omnesque nos unxit et 'spero' inquit 'futurum ut aeque me mortuum iuvet tanquam vivum.' Nam vinum quidem in vinarium iussit infundi et 'putate vos' ait 'ad parentalia mea invitatos esse.'

Ibat res ad summam nauseam, cum Trimalchio ebrietate turpissima

gravis novum acroama, cornicines, in triclinium iussit adduci, fultusque cervicalibus multis extendit se super torum extremum et 'fingite me' inquit 'mortuum esse. Dicite aliquid belli.' Consonuere cornicines funebri strepitu. Unus praecipue servus libitinarii illius, qui inter hos honestissimus erat, tam valde intonuit, ut totam concitaret viciniam. Itaque vigiles, qui custodiebant vicinam regionem, rati ardere Trimalchionis domum, effregerunt ianuam subito et cum aqua securibusque tumultuari suo iure coeperunt. Nos occasionem opportunissimam nacti Agamemnoni verba dedimus raptimque tam plane quam ex incendio fugimus.

REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

A......Allen and Greenough's Grammar.
H......Harkness' Grammar.
M......Madvig's Grammar.
B. G. ..Becker's *Gallus*.
Bn. ....Burmann: Text with Commentary, Utrecht, 1709.
Br. ....Buecheler: Text with various readings, Third edition, Berlin, 1882.
Co. ....Cesareo: *De Petronii Sermone*, Rome, 1887.
Dict. Antiqq. Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, revised and enlarged, 1890.
Fr.....Friedländer: Text with German version and notes, Leipsic, 1891.
Hy....Hayley: Manuscript Glossary.
Lex... Harper's Latin Dictionary.
Rh....Rich: Dictionary of Antiquities.
Se.....Segebade: *Observationes Grammaticae et Criticae in Petronium*, Halle, 1880.

NOTES.

PAGE

1. **Venerat—dies, etc.** Before this sentence there is a gap in the text, so that the connection cannot be known. Instead of **id est,** *et* ought to be written unless the epitomizer has added these words. Br. The connection of the two members by **id est** is to be attributed to the greatly abridging epitomizer. Fr.; whose version reads *und mit ihm.* **Liberae cenae,** *open table.* Lex. The phrase properly means *farewell dinner,* the feast given to gladiators on the day before they fought. It was probably added by the epitomizer, who had in mind some description of a *libera cena* found in some part of the satire not now extant. Hy. The phrase cannot here be possibly understood in its literal meaning, but simply refers to the banquet of Trimalchio. Fr. **Unus,** here indefinite, like *quidam,* frequently so used in colloquial Latin. 1

2. **Agamemnonis,** a rhetorician whose pupils Encolpius and Ascyltos had been, and with whom the former had been conversing at the opening of the extant fragments of the *Satyricon.* Because of their connection with him they were invited and were now accompanying him to the banquet. **Trepidantes,** sc. *nos, our agitation* or *perplexity.*

3. **Apud quem fiat,** sc. *cena;=bei wem es gemacht wird.* Fr. **Horologium.** See B. G. p. 321, also Rh. *s. v.*

4. **Subornatum,** *equipped.*

7. **Usque hoc,** *thus far.* **Errare,** *saunter, loiter.* Fr.

8. **Iocari,** *to sport, play.* Fr. **Circulis,** poetical dative after **accedere.**

9. **Ludentem pila.** See B. G. p. 398 *et seqq.*

12. **Prasina,** *leek-green.*

13, **Sufficiebat,** *supplied.*

16. **Expellente.** *tossing, throwing,* Fr. See B. G. p. 401.

17. **Menelaus,** an under-teacher, or assistant, in the service of Agamemnon.

18. **Cubitum ponetis.** Each guest at table leaned upon his left elbow.

21, **Adspersos,** *sprinkled.*

22. **Excipere,** *to make particular mention of.* Lex.

PAGE

1 24. **Palliis,** here, *sheets* to wrap in after the bath. See Rh. *s. v.* 5.

25. **Iatraliptae,** originally doctors' assistants, who took care of the embrocations; in later times a distinct class of physicians. B. G. p. 208; *ointment doctors.* Lex.; *health-gymnasts.* Fr.

27. **Propinasse,** *first drink, light dinner wine.* **Gausapa,** *a shaggy woolen mantle.*

28. **Chiramaxio,** *an invalid's chair.* See Rh. p. 152.

37. **Cerasino,** *cherry-colored.* **Purgabat,** *was washing.* Fr.

39. **Resupinatus,** *bending* or *turning back.*

2 2. **Quadrata litera,** *capital letters.* Lex.

5. **Venalicium,** *a sale of slaves.*

6. **Hinc,** *in another part.*

8. **Inscriptione,** sc. *explanatory.* **Reddiderat,** *had portrayed.*

9. **Deficiente porticu,** *at the end of the portico.* Cf. Martial, *Lib. Spect.* 2 : 10.

10. **Copiosa,** *richly supplied.*

13. **Aedicula,** *niches, shrines.*

16. **In medio,** sc. of the portico.

17. **Laenatis,** M. Vipsanius Laenas, governor of Sardinia A. D. 56. See Tacitus. *Ann.* XIII, 30.

18. **Multaciam.** So Br. and Fr. Perhaps corrupt for *multa* or *multas iam, many things at once* or *in detail.* Hy.

20. **Accipiebat,** *was computing, casting up.* Fr.

22. **Embolum,** *a ship's beak.*

23. **Seviro Augustali,** *a member of a college of six priests, dedicated to Augustus.*

24. **Bilychnis,** *having two wicks.* See Rh. s. *Lucerna.*

26. **Noster,** sc. *hospes, Trimalchio.*

28. **Distinguente,** sc. by its varying color. Fr. **Bulla,** *the head of a nail,* of bronze or gold, used for ornamenting doors, etc. See Rh. *s. v.* 1.

37. **Rettulimus—pedes.** *We returned moving the right foot first.*

41. **Cubitoria,** *worn at table.* Lex.

3 1. **Sed—lota.** Perhaps in contrast with *dibapha, double-dyed,* and therefore of less value. Br.

7. **Gratia,** *gratitude, requital.*

9. **Nivatam,** *cooled with snow.* **Paronychia,** *hang-nails.* Fr.; = *reduvias.*

13. **Acido,** *shrill.* **Excepit,** *answered.*

16. **Gustatio,** the relish of eggs, salt-fish, etc., which always formed the first part of a Roman banquet; also called *gustus* and *promulsis.*

17. **Locus—servabatur.** See Dict. Antiqq. II, art. *Triclinium.* PAGE 3
Trimalchio took the place of honor himself.

18. **Promulsidaria,** *the trays*, or *platters*, on which was served the *gustatio.*

19. **Bisaccio,** *a pair of saddle-bags.*

20. **Tegebant,** i. e. *rested upon.*

22. **Ferruminati,** *soldered, cemented;=iuncti, consolidati.* Bn.; *ferrumine iuncti.* Co. **Papavere,** *spices.*

23. **Craticulam,** *gridiron.*

24. **Pruna,** *plums.* **Punici mali,** *pomegranates.* Lex.

26. **Munitissima.** So Br.; *well-stuffed, large and compact.* Fr. reads *minutissima.*

27. **Excluserat,** *thrust out, projected.*

28. **Laticlaviam.** The broad purple stripe was a badge of high rank, worn only by senators on the tunic. **Immiserat,** *had put on* or *around.* Lex.

31. **Ferreis stellis ferruminatum,** *studded with iron stars.* Fr.

33. **Armilla,** *a bracelet.* See Rh. *s. v.* 2.

34. **Lamina,** *a clasp.* **Pinna,** *a quill*, used for tooth picks. See Rh. *s. v.* 2.

38. **Tabula,** sc. *lusoria*, on either side of which the so-called board-games of the Romans could be played. The game here described is the *ludus duodecim scriptorum;* a game of skill and chance, similar to back-gammon. See B. G. p. 502. According to others it was the game of *latrunculi*, somewhat like our checkers. See Falkener: *Games Ancient and Oriental.* London, 1892.

40. **Textorum,** used as representatives of stupid and coarse workmen.

41. **Dicta—consumit,** i. e., ran through their whole vocabulary of 'Billingsgate' while playing. Hy.; "exhausted all the gossip of the cobbler's stall." **Repositorium,** a large covered box or case, sometimes made of choice woods inlaid with tortoise-shell and ornamented with silver, in which the various courses were brought to table. It consisted of several stories, each of which held a separate tray (*ferculum*) furnished with dishes. See Rh. *s. v.*

 4. **Subinde,** *one after the other.* Lex. 4

 5. **Ait,** regularly used with indirect speech.

 6. **Concepti sint,** sc. *pulli, have begun to be hatched.* Fr.

10. **Coisse,** *to have been formed.*

15. **Pariter,** *in like manner.*

16. **Paropsis,** a square, side-dish to hold dainties.

4 **19. Supellecticarius,** *a slave having the care of household stuff or furniture.* **Purgamenta,** *sweepings, refuse.*

20. Scopis, *birch-brooms.* See Rh. *s. v.*

23. Aequum—amat, an allusion to the expression, *aequo Marte, with equal advantage.* Cf. Caes. *Bell. Gall.* VII, 19.

24. Suam cuique mensam. In addition to the large table between the couches, there were round tables at the feet of the guests. Fr. **Obiter,** *incidentally, at the same time.*

26. Gypsatae, *coated with lime.*

27. Pittacia, small *tickets, labels,* put upon wine jars, to show the age of the wine. **Opimianum.** Opimius was consul B. C. 121. An evidence of Trimalchio's love of boasting and also of his ignorance. Fr.

30. Tengomenas=τεγγομένας, *wet*; with **faciamus,** *drink, get soaked* with wine. Hy. Fr. reads *tangomenas,* and translates, *merry, jolly.* Perhaps an expression similar to *ludos, sacra facere.* Br.

33. Larvam, lit. *spectre,* here *skeleton.* Lex.

34. Luxatae, *dislocated, flexible.*

35. Catenatio, *the fastenings* of the skeleton. It was so fitted together that its joints were flexible and it could be put in various attitudes. Hy.

39. A pentameter line. **Bene**=*joyful.*

5 **4. Materiae,** *subject, character,* sc. *signorum.*

5. Cicer arietinum, i. e. *cicer arietino capiti simile, unde ita appellant.* Plin. *Hist. Nat.* XVIII, 32. **Bubulae,** *beef*; literally an adjective.

6. Coronam. Cf. p. 7, l. 12, **In cancro, etc.**

7. Scriblita, a kind of tart.

9. Oclopetam, from *oculus* and *peto*; the name of a dish, the nature of which is not known. Fr.

12. Clibano, *bake-pan*; a covered vessel, wider at bottom than top, pierced all round with small holes, used chiefly for baking bread. See Rh. *s. v.* **De—mimo,** the only mention of this mime, the name of which was *Laserpicium.*

14. Ius cenae. Possibly a play upon the two meanings of *ius.* Fr. reads *in (itium) cenae,* but brackets the whole clause.

22. Methodio, *witty conceit.*

24. Hydraule, *one who performs on the water-organ*; with **cantante,** *with an organ accompaniment.* See Rh. *s. Hydraulus,* and Dict. Antiqq. 1, p. 984.

PAGE

25. **Ingerebat,** *kept saying.* 5
32. **Longe accersere,** *to fetch from far.* Lex.; *to begin afar off, to learn by cunning inquiries.*
36. **Nec—quare,** sc. *can anybody tell;* an alliterative colloquialism.
37. **Topanta.** So Br. and Fr.,=*the right hand.* The lexicon has *tapanta, the all in all.*
39. **Saplutus,** [ζάπλουτος], *very rich.* **Lupatria,** perhaps like *lupa* =*meretrix,* or a corruption for *luparia.* Hy.: *quae servos furaces lupinis observat oculis.* Co.
1. **Tantum—vides,** Instead of **vides,** one critic suggests *providens.* Bn. thinks the clause has been misplaced by a copyist and should be inserted in l. 4, before **nummorum.** 6
2. **Pica pulvinaris,** *a sofa magpie.*
3. **Qua,** *as far as.*
4. **Nummorum nummos,** a sort of Hebraism, denoting the highest degree; a form of expression rarely found in Latin literature. Fr. **Argentum,** *silver-plate.*
5. **Babae,** *wonderful.*
7. **Babaecalis,** *worthless fellows, fools;* here, *those good-for-nothing slaves.* Its derivation is doubtful. *βαβαί,* Br.; *βαβαί, καλοί,* Orelli; perhaps from *babae, those silly young folks.* Fr. **In rutae folium,** a proverbial expression for a small space. So Fr., who renders, *into a mouse-hole.* **Coniciet,** *will chase, i. e.* is in a position to do so. Fr.
9. **Cedrae.** Perhaps *citron-apples;* a doubtful word. Hy. Fr. has *credrae, pomegranates.* **Lacte.** This form is also found in Ennius and Plautus.
17. **Sucossi,** from *sucus, full of juice* or *sap, rich, wealthy.*
20. **Incuboni,** *a spirit that watches over buried treasure.*
22. **Sub alapa,** usually=*not yet wholly free.* See Lex. *s. Alapa.* Here, however, it seems to mean *puffed up, conceited.* Fr. **Non—male,** *does not grudge the best for himself.* Fr.; a kind of litotes.
25. **Iacet,** sc. *at table yonder.* **Impropero,** for *improbo, reproach, taunt.*
26. **Male vacillavit,** *he is on the brink, in a bad situation.* Fr.; *is staggering under a load of old debts.* Lex.
28. **Ad se fecerunt,** *have sacked, plundered.* Fr. **Sociorum,** *business men.* Fr.
29. **Olla—fervet,** *the pot boils poorly,* i. e. *their affairs are in a bad condition.* Lex.
31. **Gausapatos,** *covered over,* sc. with pie-crust.
33. **Phantasia,** *fancy, the mere semblance of a man.* Lex.; *like a*

6 *prince in a fairy tale.* Fr.

34. **Conturbare,** sc. *rationes, had become bankrupt.*

40. **Suave,** sc. *bibendo,* by your *drinking.* Cf. Martial V, 78, *Vinum tu facies bonum bibendo.*

7 1. **Theca,** *envelope, cover,* Fr.; *case.*

3. **Philologiam,** *literary pursuits.*

5. **Ferículus,** collateral form for *ferculum.* **Ille—praxim**=*illud ferculum iam demonstravit.* Fr. **Praxim,** *an action,* with **habuit,** *has furnished a test or proof.* Hy.

6. **Modo,** *sometimes.*

8. **Expudoratam,** *shameless.*

9. **Arietilli,** from *aries, stupid, quarrelsome persons.* Co.

11. **Calcitrosi,** *apt to kick.*

14. **Hoc—quadrat,** *fits* or *suits both elements.*

15. **Ne—premerem,** *lest I should harm* or *injure my nativity.*

16. **Cataphagae,** *gluttons, greedy persons.*

18. **Expediunt,** *set in order, arrange.*

19. **Holera etc.,** probably to be taken literally. Fr.

20. **Mala sua,** *their misfortunes.*

21. **Cucurbitae,** lit. *gourds; blockheads.*

25. **Corrotundata,** *rounded.* Cf. p. 28, l. 5.

28. **Toralia.** The *torale* was a valance attached in front to the lower part of a dining-couch, between the mattress and the floor. See Rh. *s. v.*

29. **Subsessores,** *hunters who lie in wait* for the game.

33. **Aper,** *a wild hog.*

35. **Palmulis,** *palm-twigs.* **Thebaicis,** sc. *ficis.*

36. **Coptoplacentis,** a kind of pastry, very hard, filled with all sorts of ingredients. See B. G. p. 468; *a sort of hard cake made of pounded materials.* Hy. **Imminerent,** *were eager for.*

37. **Scrofam.** Cf. l. 33, **aper,** which is a generic term. **Apophoreti,** a rare form for *apophoreta.*

39. **Fasciis cruralibus,** *leg-bands,* from the knee to the ankle. See Rh. *s. v.*

40. **Alicula,** *a short cloak* or *mantle,* smaller than the chlamys. **Polymita,** *embroidered, figured;* properly *having many leashes* or *heddles,* which held the threads of the warp apart so that the threads of the woof could pass through in different directions and form a pattern. Hy.

8 2. **Harundinibus.** See Rh. *s. Arundo.*

7. **Privatum—secessum.** Wherein this consisted is not clear,

PAGE

since Encolpius was sitting between Hermeros and Agamemnon, and so near that he could easily converse with both. Fr. *Secessum habere*, like *consilium habere*, is said of one who ponders something secretly within himself. Bn. 8

9. **Bacalusias,** a word of doubtful derivation and meaning; perhaps, a kind of *sweetmeat.* Hy. **Omnis—consumpsi,** *I had exhausted all the possibilities.* Fr.

12. **Summa cena eum vindicasset,** i. e. the boar had been designed to be the *principal dish.*

17. **Bromium,** *the noisy one*, a surname of Bacchus. **Confessus,** *avowing* that he was. **Calathisco,** *a small wicker basket.*

18. **Traduxit,** *recited.*

21. **Me—patrem,** i. e. *I have made him free who has made us free from all cares.* Fr. With reference to the play upon the word **liber,** cf. l. 17. **Lyaeum,** i. e. *Bacchum.*

26. **Pataracina,** perhaps *large drinking cups.* So Br. & Fr.

29. **Vestiarius,** *clothier.* **Staminatas,** [fr. *stamen*] properly of garments, *having a warp* only, without a woof: hence, with *potiones* understood, *without water.* Hy.; from σταμνός=*urceus*, *amphora vinaria.* Co.

32. **Baliscus,** *a bath.* Hy. **Est**=*treats one like;* i. e. *pounds, scrubs.* Fr.

33. **Liquescit,** *wastes away.* **Pultarium,** from *puls,* properly a vessel for pottage, here a drinking vessel. See Rh. *s. v.* **Laecasin,** an imprecation, *Go hang.*

38. **Abstinax,** *abstinent.*

4. **Vitali lecto,** *funeral couch.* Lex. **Stragulis,** *coverings, pall.* 9
Lex.

5. **Quid,** i. e. *How would it have been.* **Si—accepisset,** *if he had not treated her so well.*

6. **Quae,** here, indefinite, *any; one as well as another.*

8. **Carcer,** sc. *mulieri.*

12. **Quicquid,** *how much soever, the more.* Lex. Fr. thinks **quicquid crevit** may be a gloss.

13. **Solida centum,** *a whole hundred thousand.* Fr.

14. **Linguam caninam comedi,** a proverbial expression not found elsewhere. Fr. Perhaps used of one who speaks freely and spares no one, like a dog barking at every one indiscriminately. Perhaps **liuguam caninam** was the name of an herb. Bn.

15. **Linguosus,** *quarrelsome.*

17. **Parram,** *a bird of ill-omen, owl,* or *lap-wing.* **Parram pilavit,**

PAGE

9 a proverbial expression,=*he was unfortunate.* Fr. **Recorrexit costas,** *set him right again.*

20. **Ille,** sc. *Chrysanthus.* **Stips,** *blockhead.*

21. **Elegavit,** *conveyed away,* sc. from the family.

23. **Tamen verum,** *nevertheless it remains true.*

24. **Quod,** *that.* **Cui datum est,** sc. by the gods or fate. Munckerus adds *datum est.* So Fr. renders it. Br. suggests the insertion of *habet enim* before **cui.**

25. **Destinatum,** *designed,* sc. by some other man. **Cui—destinatum,** an elliptical proverb.

26. **Quadrata,** *squared, properly fitted together.*

27. **Corneolus,** *horny, hard like iron.*

31. **Quid—mordet,** *in what kind of a pinch* or *strait the high price of grain places us.* Fr.

34. **Eveniat** seems to be used transitively, *may evil befall the aediles.*

35. **Minutus,** *insignificant.* **Isti—maxillae.** See also *larvas istos,* l. 38. The construction of the gender is according to the sense. **Semper—agunt,** *keep perpetual holiday.*

36. **Leones,** i. e. *bold, resolute fellows,* not afraid to attack the aediles; *Hauptkerle.* Fr.

37. **Simila—esset,** the conjecture of Br. for the corrupt reading of the MSS. **Simila,** *the finest wheat flour.* **Siligine,** *winter wheat,* very white.

38. **Larvas,** i. e. the aediles. **Percolopabant,** *beat, buffeted, knockcd about.*

10 1. **Micare.** See Lex. *s. v.* II, A. and Rh. *s. Micatio.* **Curia,** *the town-house, council-house.* **Pilabat,** *pulled out the hair,* or perhaps, *pulled by the hair.* Fr. Cf. p. 9, l. 17.

2. **Schemas,** *rhetorical figures.*

4. **Quid Asiadis,** (*from Asias*) *something Asiatic.* Hy.; *something of the Asiatic manner.* Fr.

8. **Colonia,** probably Puteoli. See Introduction, p. vii.

9. **Cauniarum,** sc. *ficorum, Caunian dried figs.*

14. **Annona,** *the price of grain.*

17. **Ieiunium,** *a fast-day.*

18. **Opertis,** sc. *to the gods.*

20. **Urceatim,** *by pitchersful.* **Plovebat,** vulgar for *pluebat.*

21. **Pedes lanatos** seems to describe the *feet wrapped in wool* of one who has the gout. The whole clause, **dii—habent,** does not refer in Petronius to the vengeance of the gods moving noiselessly, but, perhaps, to their delay in granting aid or favor. Fr.

PAGE

23. **Centonarius,** *a dealer in rags, shoddy merchant.* 10
24. **Varium,** *mottled, parti-colored.*
25. **Non—haberet.** The meaning seems to be: *there could not be mentioned a better country* (than ours) *if it only had true men.* Fr.
26. **Homines,** i. e. men who would live in a rational way. Bn.
27. **Delicati,** *fastidious.* **Medius,** *equally near.* **Caelus,** an old and rare form for *caelum.*
29. **Excellente,** an irregular form for *excellens.* **Triduo,** *three days long.* Fr.; *within three days.* **Die festa,** sc. of some deity whose name has dropped out. Fr. **Familia non lanisticia,** *not slaves belonging to a lanista.*
31. **Caldicerebrius,** *hot-headed, passionate;* from *caldus,=calidus,* and *cerebrum.* Hy. **Aut—erit,** sc. *with him.* **Quid utique**=*aliquid utique.*
32. **Domesticus,** *intimate with.* **Miscix,** *fickle, changeable.* **Ferrum optimum,** *right cold iron.* Fr.
33. **Carnarium,** *a slaughter.* **Amphitheatrum,** subject of **videat.**
34. **Male** does not make good sense either with what precedes or what follows. It is either corrupt or a mutilation. Fr. **Ut,** *although.*
35. **Sempiterno,** *forever.*
36. **Manios,** perhaps a praenomen used contemptuously to designate servants, peasants, and the like. According to Br.=*homines rusticos ineptosve.* Other readings are *nanos, mannos, manicarios.*
37. **Subolfacio,** *I perceive by the scent,* i. e. *I have a presentiment.* Hy. **Binos denarios,** i. e. gifts of this value.
38. **Meis,** i. e. *collegium fabrum et centonariorum.* Br.; or *Augustales,* Schmidt.
39. **Hunc,** sc. *Norbanum,* the object of **vinciturum,**=*victurum.*
40. **Ille,** sc. Norbanus.

1. **De lucerna equites,** i. e. knight-like figures of men on the top of lamps. Most lamps were of an oval form and flat upon the top, on which there were frequently figures in relief. Dict. Antiqq. II, art. *Lucerna.* 11
2. **Burdubasta,** from *burdus, a mule,* and *basta, a pack-saddle,* properly *a mule's pack-saddle,* hence, a term of reproach. Hy.; so also Co.; *a mule lame in the hip* or *lazy.* Fr. **Tertiarius,** *a substitute,* who fought with the victor. **Mortuus pro mortuo,** *more than half-dead.* Fr.
3. **Nervia,** *sinews.* **Flaturae,** lit., *a blowing,* hence, *spirit, courage.* Hy.
4. **Ad dictata,** *according to the rules,* sc. of the gladiatorial school.

PAGE

11 **Secti,** *whipped, scourged.*

5. **Turba,** sc. of spectators. **Adhibete,** *give it to them.* Fr.; sc. *virgas, ferrumque.* Br. **Fugae,** *cowards.*

6. **Ego,** sc. *dixi.*

7. **Manus—lavat,** *one hand washes the other.*

8. **Argutat,** *is prating about.*

9. **Fasciae,** *rank, condition, set.*

13. **Dispare,** here an adverb,=*inaequabiliter, unseasonably.* Br. **Pallavit.** Probably a corrupt word. Br. renders *hat wachen lassen.* The reading *pullavit* (here used transitively), *has caused to sprout,* is conjectured by Reiske.

14. **Cicaro,** a word of doubtful meaning and derivation. Heinsius and Bn. explain it as a vulgar form of Cicero, which name, as they suppose, was given by the common people to youths of unusual cleverness. Perhaps it is connected with *cicur,* and means *a pet slave.*

15. **Quattuor partis,** *the fourths,* in fractions, i. e. the division of a unit into four parts; with **dicit,** *he can give you the fourth of any number.* Cf. p. 17, l. 33.

17. **Filo,** *texture, quality,* **Morbosus,** *morbidly bent upon, set upon.* Fr.; *sick with longing or desire.* Lex. *s. v.* II. **Cardeles,** *gold-finches,* irregular form for *cardueles.*

18. **Invenit alias nenias,** *devoted himself to other nonsense.* Fr. **Nenias,** *trifles, bits of nonsense,* frequent in Petronius in this sense. Hy.

19. **Calcem impingit,** *he gives a kick, casts aside.* Lex.; with **Graeculis,** *he makes a beginning in Greek.* Fr..

21. **Sibi—fit,** *is conceited, thinks too much of himself.* **Nec—consistit,** *and is not persevering.* **Venit, etc.,**=*venit petens ut tradam quod litteris consignet.* Br.

22. **Alter,** sc. *magister.* **Curiosus,** *bestowing care* or *pains.*

24. **Libra,** an irregular form for *libros;* with **rubricata,** *law-books.* The titles of the laws were written in red.

25. **Domusionem,** *home-use.* Fr.

26. **Inquinatus,** *tinctured, imbued with.* Lex.

27. **Resilierit,** *should recoil* or *shrink from.* Before **artificii** Fr. inserts *aliquid.*

29. **Primigeni.** *Primigenius* was a very common individual name for slaves and therefore a cognomen for freedmen. Fr.

32. **Adversus—se extendit,** i. e. competes with in wealth.

35. **In medio—clivo,** *in the midst of the ascent;* with **lautitiarum,** *only half way through the banquet.*

40. **Circulis,** *street shows.* **Portenta,** *marvellous tricks.*

PAGE

41. **Discussa,** *broken off, disappointed.* 11

1. **Penthiacum,** *a Pentheus-fricassee.* Fr.; *a dish of fragments* such 12
as Pentheus was torn into. Hy.

5. **Decuria,** *division, class,* sc. into which the underslaves who performed particular duties were distributed. Ry. p. 128.

8. **Viatorum,** *messengers.*

9. **Potentiae,** sc. of his master, Trimalchio. Others supply *et* before **obsonium. Obsonium**=*ad obsonandum.* Bn. **Admonitum,** the subject of duxit.

11. **Bonum.** See p. 6. l. 40, **suave,** note.

12. **Quicquid,** sc. *vinum.* **Salivam,** *taste, flavor, appetite.*

18. **Fastiditum,** for *fastidivisse, disdained, despised.* Fr.

19. **Peristasim,** a rhetorical term: *the subject* or *circumstances* treated of by a speaker. Hy.

22. **Hoc si factum est,** *if this happens.*

23. **Controversia non est, nihil est,** a stupid play upon the double meaning of *controversia, subject-matter,* or *question in dispute,* and *contest or dispute.* Fr.

26. **Porcino,** *a crow-bar* or some similar instrument, shaped like a swine's snout at one end. Br. Fr. has *poricino, pincers.*

28. **Cumis.** The occurrence of this word in this connection, Hy. regards as proving that the scene of the banquet could not have been in Cumae.

4. **Severitatis,** a genitive of quality, with an appositive of **ego** 13
understood.

7. **Non,** *not so.*

11. **Plagis,** *cuts, incisions.* **Inclinatione,** *pressure.* **Tomacula cum botulis,** *sausages with black puddings.* See Rh. *s. v.*

13. **Automatum,** *self-moving, spontaneous.*

17. **Reliqua,** *former* or *customary.*

20. **Nisi—habet,** i. e. *if it does not come from a Corinthus.* Fr.

23. **Stelio,** *a house lizard,* so called from its star-like spots, (*stellae*); transferred, *a knave, rascal.* Hy.

25. **Factae,** sc. *statuae.* **Aera miscellanea,** i. e. here, *a mixture of metals of various kinds.* Fr.

26. **Catilla,** *bowls* or *plates*; irregular form for *catillos.* **Paropsides,** *square side-dishes, dessert-dishes.* **Statuncula,** *statuettes.*

31. **Caesarem.** See H. 376, note.

32. **Fecit,** *he pretended.* **Se porrigere.** Fr. reads *reporrigere.*

33. **Pote,** sc. *expavescere fuit.*

34. **Collisa,** lit. *pressed together; bent* out of shape. **Martiolum,**

PAGE

13 diminutive of *marculus*, collateral form *martulus*, *a common hammer* of the smallest kind. Rh.

37. **Condituram,** *mode of manufacturing.*

40. Before **quemadmodum,** *how*, a gap must be assumed in the text, as also before **ubi,** *on which*, p. 14, l. 1. Fr.

14 1. **Capides,** *jugs with one handle*, often of very costly materials.

2. **Niobam—includit.** The allusion intended is to the enclosing of Pasiphae in a wooden cow. Fr. **Hermerotis, Petraitis,** probably, noted gladiators.

3. Here also a gap in the text must be assumed before **meum, etc. Intelligere,** used substantively, *judgment*, as a connoisseur.

11. **Clamavit,** sc. *Trimalchio.*

13. **Revocaretur,** *might be invited again.* See Lex. *s. v.* III.

16. **Exhibebat,** *represented, impersonated.*

17. **Μάδεια.** The slaves sang the Greek text to the accompaniment of the pantomimic dance of Trimalchio, but the words here given are obscure and unintelligible. Fr.

20. **Inaequale,** *changeable, variable*, sc. as his behaviour.

22. **Actuarius,** *an accountant.*

23. **Acta,** sc. *diurna*, *the official daily bulletin* of public events. **VII,** i. e. *die septimo ante*, with *Kalendas sextiles*=July 26th.

28. **Collocari,** *be invested.*

34. **Aedilium,** i. e. the municipal officials.

35. **Elogio,** lit., *a clause in the will.* See Lex. *s. v.* III. Fr. renders : *a statement of the reason.* It is a mark of Trimalchio's vanity and foolishness that he has wills read, in which he has bequests made to him and then revoked by codicil. Hy.

36. **Vilicorum,** *farm-managers.* **Atriensis,** *a groom of the chambers.* **Reus factus,** *accused of crime.*

37. **Dispensator,** *a cashier.* **Cubicularios,** *chamber-servants.* On these various terms, see Ry. p. 128.

39. **Per gradus,** *on each step.*

40. **Odaria,** *short songs;* with **saltare,** *to accompany songs with dancing.* Hy. **Circulos,** *hoops.* See Dict. Antiqq. II, *s. Petaurum.*

15 2. **Acroamata,** anything recited, read, played, or sung, especially for entertainment at meals. Hy.; *delights of the ears.* Fr.

4. **Atellaniam,** sc. *fabulam*, the well-known *Atellane farce.* **Choraulen,** *flute-player.* **Latine cantare,** *i. e. to play instrumental accompaniments to Latin songs.* Fr.

6. **Cum maxime—Gaius,** *just when Gaius was saying these things.*

7. **Trimalchionis,** sc. *in brachium,*

PAGE

15. Pessime mihi erat=*I felt anxious.* **Per ridiculum aliquid,** *in the way of a joke.* 15

16. Catastropha, *a sudden* or *unexpected turn* or *change.* Hy.; *a surprise.* **Exciderat,** sc. *meo ex animo.*

18. Automatum, *self-moving machine.*

24. Quam—essent, *to how sudden changes human affairs are subject.*

26. Inscriptione, *an epigram.* Cf. l. 31.

28—30. The epigram consists of two hexameters and a pentameter.

27. Ex transverso, *unexpectedly.* Lex.

32. Summa, *the highest rank.*

33. Magister, *lieber Professor.* Fr.; sc. Agamemnon. **Publilium,** sc. *Syrum,* who flourished 45 B. C.

34. Honestiorem, i. e. abounding in ethical aphorisms. Fr.

36. Luxuriae, etc. Probably an imitation of Syrus, rather than a quotation from that writer. The lines seem almost like a parody. Hy, **Rictu,** *an insatiable craving.*

38. Plumato—Babylonico, i. e. *whose plumage resembles the variegated Babylonian tapestry.*

39. Gallus spado, *the capon.*

41. Pietaticultrix, *that practices maternal care.* Lex. **Crotalistria,** *a castanet dancer.* Cf. p. 23, l. 14, **Crotalia.**

1. Titulus, *token; harbinger.* Fr. 16

2. Nequitiae, *base* or *vile gluttony.* **Caccabo,** *a cooking pot.*

3. Quo, *wherefore.* **Margarita,** accusative plural, the object of **optas.**

5. Carchedonios ignes lapideos, i. e. *the fiery carbuncle;* frequently found in the country of the Carthaginians.

6. Nisi ut, *unless.*

14. Facinus indignum, *it is shameful.* **Est,** from *edo.*

18. Philosophos—deiciebat, i. e. *he meddled with* or *dabbled in the business of the philosophers.* **Pittacia.** Cf. p. 4, l. 27 and note.

20. Apophoreta. The presents made to guests were designated by **pittacia,** *tickets,* which were drawn by lot. On these tickets were, frequently, riddles which were propounded to the guests. Fr.

23. Eluderet, *mocked at, made sport of.*

26. Tutelam, *the tutelar goddess.*

28. Balatum, here used of a man who had been called a *vervex;* with **illi duxissem,** *I would have beaten him so as to make him bleat.* Hy. **Rideatur,** here, a deponent verb. **Larifuga,** *a vagabond, fugitive.*

31. Numquid—lamna, *art thou made of more costly material than*

PAGE

16 *other men?* Fr. **Fetum,** *offspring,* i. e. you, his son. **Lamna,** *a gold piece.*

33. **Civis Romanus,** sc. *per manumissionem.* **Tributarius,** *a provincial citizen.*

35. **Constitutum—nunquam,** *I have never been before the court.* Fr. **Constitutum,** sc. *diem quo cui litem intenderem.* Bn.

37. **Lamelullas,** *small plates of metal;* here, *small coins*; with **paravi,** *ready money.*

39. **Tam laboriosus,** *so full of business.*

17 2. **Ridiclei,** *silly.*

3. **Lacticulosus,** *milk-sop.* Fr. **Mu—argutas,** *do you utter a sound.*

4. **Lorus in aqua,** *wash-leather.* Fr. **Lentior,** *more pliant, limp.*

5. **Beatior,** sc. *than I am*: (*If so,*) **bis—cena.**

6. **Poposcit,** *asked the payment of a debt.*

9. **Maiiesto,** *stately.*

10. **Dignitosso,** *dignified.*

11. **Mihi—opponerent,** *wished,* or *tried to injure me.*

12. **Athla,** *struggles, contests.*

14. **Ervilia,** i. e. in a field of *vegetables* unpalatable to him.

18. **Caepa cirrata,** *curl-pated onion.* Fr.

19. **Quando—numerasti,** i. e. *when did you obtain your freedom?* **Vicesimam,** sc. *partem manumissionis.* A tax of five per cent. was levied on manumitted slaves, to be paid either by the slave or his master. See Ry. p. 279 and Dict. Antiqq. II, 954. **Crucis offla,** (for *offula*), *gallows-bird.* Lex.

21. **Ego—dono,** i. e. it is only out of respect for my fellow freed man. Fr. **Conliberto,** sc. Trimalchio.

22. **Depraesentiarum,** *at the present time, now.* Lex. **Reddidissem,** sc. *quod reddendum erat.* **Bene—habemus,** *we are well contented.*

23. **Isti nugae,** *those fools.* Cf. p. 9, l. 35 and note.

24. **Caldicerebrius.** Cf. p. 10, l. 31 and note.

25. **Recte,** *very well.* See Lex. *s. Rectus.* **Videbo—publicum,** *I'll come upon you in the street.*

26. **Nec—cresco,** i. e. *I am not prospering* or *thriving in any direction.*

27. **In—folium.** See p. 6, l. 7, note.

29. **Comula,** *pretty hair.* **Besalis,** *of small value, worthless.* **Dupunduarius,** *good for nothing.*

31. **Athana,** collateral form for *Athena.* **Qui,** i. e. *magister tuus.* **Deurode,** *malapert, saucy.* Fr. Probably a corrupt form of some Greek word. Br. and Fr. consider it the accusative of a Greek adjective in ωδης. Perhaps *lerode*=ληρώδη. Hy. Instead of **deurode**

PAGE

fecit, Co. conjectures *de uro* (for *urvo, plough*) *defecit.* 17
32. **Critica,** *literary criticism.* **Alogias,** *irrational conduct, folly.* **Meras,** a conjecture of some critics, instead of the MS. reading *menias.* Perhaps the reading should be *alogas nenias, foolish ditties, trifles.* Hy. **Lapidarias literas,** sc. because easier to read than other writings. Hübner.
33. **Partes, etc.,** i. e. *I can mention the hundredth part of each sum, in asses, pounds, and sesterces.* Fr. Cf. p. 11, l. 15 and note. **Aes,** here, $=$ *as.*
34. **Sponsiunculam,** *a small wager,* sc. *faciemus.* **Exi,** *come on.* **Defero,** *I lay down.*
35. **Mercedes,** sc. *paid for your education.*
37—39. Three riddles seem to be here propounded, the answers to which respectively are: the foot, the eye and the hair. So Br. **Qui de nobis,** sc. *dicit,* i. e. *which part of us?* or *which member of the body?* **Longe—venio.** Possibly this may refer to *the wind,* as a restless traveller. If so, the answer to the second riddle would be *the foot.* Hy. **Solve.** See Lex. II, B, 2, h. **Me,** i. e. *the riddle.*
38. **Currit,** i. e. *roves* or *glances* in every direction.
39. **Crescit et minor fit,** sc. because it grows and is cut. **Satagis,** *you are bustling about.* See Lex. *s. Satis* II, B. 3.
41. **Involasti,** *you carried off, stole from.* **Occuponem,** *the taker, seizer,* said to be a nickname of Mercury, the god of thieves. Hy.; with **propitium,** *Holy seizer, be gracious to me.* Fr.
1. **Hoc—habere,** *this iron ring has credit.* Cf. p. 3, l. 29, *et seq.* 18
4. **Perversa,** *turned inside out;* with **toga,** used of a relentless pursuit.. **Iste,** sc. Agamemnon. **Mufrius,** a term of abuse, of unknown origin and signification. Hy.
5. *Nos alia,* the reading of Fr.
6. **Sunt—salva,** *is all well with you? Have you everything in order?* **Cave,** often used without *ne.* M. 375, Obs. 1.
7. **Maiorem,** sc. *natu.* Instead of **Aut,** Bn. conjectures *Haud* and interprets: *Do not examine all the shops on the street, one by one.* **Mapalia,** *houses of ill-repute*; *useless things.* Lex. Fr. reads, *Aut numera mapalia* and translates: [*all learning*] *is pure nonsense,* [*and if one looks more closely at men of learning, he will find that*]. **Nemo—evadit,** *No one of them is worth two asses.* Fr.
8. **Artificium meum,** *that which I have learned.* Fr.
10. **Scordalias,** *wrangles, brawls.*
11. **Sanguen,** neuter collateral form for *sanguis.*
13. **Primitiis,** *at first, in the beginning.* Hy.

PAGE

18 14. **Factio,** *a company of actors.*

16. **Insolenter,** *immoderately.*

19. **Subiecit,** *substituted.*

20. **Parentini.** The correctness of the reading is not to be doubted. But why Trimalchio pitched upon the inhabitants of that town in Istria as enemies of the Trojans, it is impossible to guess. Fr. **Vicit,** sc. Agamemnon.

24. **Donaria,** *of* or *belonging to a gift, votive*; with **lance,** perhaps a *platter,* such as was used to contain offerings. Hy.

26. **Versa, supina.** These accusatives seem to be technical expressions, used with **gesticulatus** (here a deponent active),of the movement of the hand in gesticulation; *striking now with sharp and now with flat blows.* Fr.

28. **Strophas,** *tricks.* Lex.

33. **Circulus de cupa excussus,** *a hoop knocked off from a cask* or *barrel.*

39. **Ludorum missio,** *an exhibition; a surprise.* Fr.

19 2. **Apparatu,** *perfume.* Saffron was frequently used with incense in religious ceremonies. Fr. Fruit and cakes were regularly offered in sacrifice to certain deities.

9. **Aiebat,** sc. Trimalchio.

13. **Sibi,** *for each other.*

20. **Rideri** denotes mirth without contempt; **derideri** implies contempt.

21. **Haec—dedit,** a noted phrase of Lucilius and Virgil. Cf. *Aen.* II, 790.

27. **Fefellitus sum,** archaic perfect passive. Lex.

29. **Per scutum—aginavi**=*I made every effort, tried every means. Aginare,*lit. *to move* or *vibrate rapidly* or *easily,*like the tongue of a balance; hence, *to try various means, resort to different expedients.* Hy.

31. **Ad scruta—expedienda,***to dispose of wares of all kinds.* **Scita**= *bella, elegantia;* or perhaps used adverbially,=*scite.* Br.

33. **Apoculamus,**(*ab* and *oculus?*)perhaps,*we take out of sight,remove from view, depart.* Bn. Fr. derives it from ἀποκαλεῖν, *to call away.* Cf. p. 22, l. 40.

34. **Gallicinia,** *early dawn.* **Monimenta,** *tombs.*

35. **Stelas,** *pillars. columns.* **Facere,** sc. *se, to betake himself.* See Lex. *s. v.* I. B. 10.

20 8. **Derisit,** sc. *nos, mocked, made game of; got the better of us.* Fr.

14. **Versipellem,** *one who can change himself into a wolf.*

15. **Exopinissent,** *would think.* Lex,

PAGE

17. **Salvo,** *without violation of.* Lex.; with **sermone,** *without preju- dice* or *disbelief of your story.* Fr. 20
18. **Si—est,** *if you will believe me.*
20. **Asinus in tegulis,** used of an odd appearance. Lex. A proverbial expression, meaning: *Many things happen contrary to the order of nature.* Fr.
21. **Vitam Chiam,** proverbial for *vitam mollem et delicatam.* Fr. **Ipsimi.** See Lex. *s. Ipse, in fin.*
22. **Caccitus,** a form corrupted from *zacritus*=διάκριτος, *excellent,* Fr.; perhaps from κάλλιστος. Hy. **Omnium numerum,** *complete, perfect.* See Lex. *s. Numerus,* II, B.
24. **Strigae,** *witches who injured children.*
26. **Audaculum,** *rather bold.*
33. **Manuciolum,** *a small bundle.*
35. **Stramenticium,** *made of straw.* **Vavatonem,** *changeling.* Fr. A word of doubtful meaning and derivation. It seems to mean the same as **manuciolum,** l. 33. Possibly the word is connected with the interjection οὐά,*vah,* and means *a scare-crow* or something similar. Hy.
36. **Plussciae,** *knowing more* (than other people, or than is right), *over-wise,* said of witches. Hy.; *knowing how to practice witch-craft.* Fr. **Nocturnae,** *sorceresses.*
37. **Quod—faciunt,** *they turn everything upside down.* Lex.
4. **Diverbia,** *the dialogue portions of a comedy.* **Canturire,** *to chirp, hum*; **Caricae,** *dried figs;* with **dulcis,** *fine things,* 21
5. **Ille,** sc. *Plocamus.* **Decucurrerunt,** *have run off the course, have left off;* i. e. *my former cheerfulness is at an end.*
29. **Bucca—hic.** A phrase used in a children's game when one of the players, whose eyes were bandaged, was asked to guess with how many fingers the others tapped him on the cheek. Fr. **Repressus,** i. e. after *he had been kept quiet.*
30. **Camellam,** *wine-goblet.*
32. **Exceptione,** *a proviso, additional order.*
34. **Matteae,** *dainties.*
35. **Singulae,** i. e. for each guest.
36. **Pilleata,** *in caps.* Fr.
37. **Ambitiosissime,** *urgently.*
38. **Valvas percussit,** *knocked at the door.*
8. **Praetorio loco,** i. e. *the highest place.* 22
11. **Acceptus esset,** sc. at the banquet from which he had just come.
12. **Novendiale,** *funeral banquet* held on the ninth day.

PAGE

22 14. **Vicensimariis,** Cf. p. 17, l. 19 and note. **Mantissam,** *a mere additional weight, make-weight.* Lex.; transferred, *business, trouble, bother.*

19. **Poculo.** So Br. Fr. reads *botulo.*

20. **Saviunculum,** *a small sweet cake.* Hy. **Gizeria,** probably a different spelling of *gigeria,* said to mean *the cooked entrails of poultry.* Hy.

21. **Autopyrum,** *made of unbolted wheat flour.* **De suo sibi,** *home-made.* Fr. Cf. Cic. *Verres,* III. 82; Plaut. *Capt.,* prologue, v. 5. *Suus sibi,* in colloquial Latin, a stronger expression for *suus,* the *sibi* being in no particular grammatical construction.

24. **Me usque tetigi,** *I moistened myself completely.* Fr. **Calvae,** *smooth-shelled nuts.*

32. **Ex sapa,** *wine-jelly.* Some texts read *et sapam.* **Cordae,** *tripe, sausage.* **Hepatia,** *bits of liver.*

33. **Senape,** collateral form for *sinape.* **Conchiclatum,** *prepared with beans.*

34. **Pax,** a natural sound with a merely accidental resemblance to *pax, peace.* Fr. **Oxycomina,** *pickled olives.*

40. **Apoculo.** Cf. p. 19, l. 33.

23 1. **Cerasina.** See p. 1, l. 37, note. **Periscelides,** *anklets.* See Rh. *s. Periscelis*

2. **Tortae,** *wound arouud.* **Phaecasiae,** *a kind of white shoes.*

4. **Est**=*licet;* with **videre,** a common form of greeting.

7. **Obrussa,** *the testing of gold,* with *aurum ex=pure, refined gold.*

9. **Barcalae,** (Cf. *baro, a stupid person, a fool.*) Perhaps the word should be *barculi* or *babaeculi,* as Heinsius conjectured; but the form has never been satisfactorily explained.

10. **Decem,** sc. *libras.* **Pondo,** *in weight.*

11. **Millesimis Mercurii,** *a thousandth part of gain vowed to Mercury.* Lex.; i. e. the bracelet was made from the same amount of gold or silver as was vowed to Mercury. Fr.

14. **Felicionem.** This name indicates that the objects which were considered luck-bringing had a kind of personality in the estimation of those who believed in them. Fr. Cf. p. 19, l. 10. **Crotalia,** *rattling ear-pendants.* Cf. p. 15, l. 41, **crotalistria.**

16. **Excatarissasti,** *you have tormented, plagued.* Fr.; perhaps from *ex* and *catarisso* (a Latinized form of καθαρίζω), *to clean out, empty one's pockets.* Hy. and Br.

19, **Sauciae,** i. e. although *offended.*

24. **Minio,** *red chalk.*

PAGE

25. **Lapide speculari,** *a kind of transparent stone, isinglass.* 23

34. **Barbariae,** *of a faulty reading.* See Lex. *s. v.* II, A.; with **errantis,**=*the corruption of the text through the grossest ignorance.* Fr.; *his ignorance of the language which betrayed itself by blunders.* Hy. Heinsius reads *recitantis barbare.*

39. **Desperatum,** here used adverbially.

1. **Vix—unquam,** i. e. *his eyes are always open.* Fr. 24

4. **Adcognosco,** sc. *in him.* **Cappadocem,** a proverbial expression for *rascal.*

5. **Defraudit,** *he denies.* Lex.

9. **Choraulas.** See p. 15, l. 4, note.

10. **Fata,** *misfortunes, mishaps*; with **egit,** *he acted scenes in the life of.*

12. **Epidipnis,** *a dessert.* See B. G. p. 468 *in med.*

13. **Cydonia mala,** *quinces.*

15. **Monstrosius,** *more repulsive, disgusting.*

21. **Eiusmodi—imaginem,** i. e. *just such a pretence of a banquet as this.* Fr.

25. **Colaepio,** *a knuckle of pork.* Hy.

32. **Tulit,** *accepted* or *was satisfied with.*

34. **Pectines,** a kind of shell-fish, *mussels, scallops.* See Lex. *s. Pecten,* II, L.

35. **Gastris,** *large-bellied vessels.*

2. **Philargyre,** sc. *discumbas,* which has perhaps dropped out. Fr. 25

3. **Prasinianus,** *leek-green; one who favored the green faction,* i. e. one who sided with the *green* charioteers in the circus, where rivalry between the colors ran very high.

6. **Muria,** *brine.*

10. **Diffusus,** *amused.* Fr. **Contentione,** probably a dispute about *the blue* and *the green,* in which the slaves had taken part, left out by the epitomizer. Fr.

12. **Me salvo,** *while I am alive.*

15. **Vicesimam.** See p. 17, l. 19, note. **Stratum,** *furnished.*

18. **Oblitus nugarum,** *ignoring jests* or *idle speeches.*

19. **Exemplar,** *a copy.*

20. **Habinnam.** See p. 22, ls. 3 and 5.

23. **Ponas,** *you represent.*

25. **Agrum,** *length.* See Lex. *s. Ager,* II. D. **Genus,** an accusative of description. See Lex. *s. v.* II, B. *β.*

26. **Poma,** here, for *pomos, fruit-trees.* **Largiter,** *an abundance.* See Lex. s. *Largus,* II, B. *β.*

PAGE

25 27. **Falsum,** *preposterous, irrational.*

29. **Hoc—sequitur.** Land consecrated to the dead was considered to be not available for any other purpose, and on the monument would be inscribed H. M. H. N. S., i. e. *Hoc monumentum haeredem non sequitur.* The ground was considered the absolute possession of the dead. It could not pass to an heir, and so it could not be sold. It was, so to speak, considered dead itself. See Dict. Antiqq. I, p. 893, *s. Funus.*

32. **Monumenti.** Fr. conjectures the omission of a word meaning *front.*

35. **Binos denarios,** i. e. to each guest. **Faciatur triclinia.** So Br. Fr. reads *faciantur.*

36. **Sibi—facientem,** *enjoying themselves.*

37. **Cingulo,** sc. *Fortunatae.*

38. **Cicaronem.** See p. 11, l. 14 and note.

39. **Effluant,** here, transitive.

40. **Horologium.** See p. 1, l. 3, note.

26 1. **Maecenatianus,** literally, *one like Maecenas.*

2. **Seviratus,** *the office of sevir.*

3. **Decuriis.** Each *curia* was subdivided into ten decades or *decuriae.* See Ry. p. 88.

11. **Meo periculo,** sc. *dico,* a parenthetic clause. **Furnus,** *an oven.*

12. **Vero,** *in truth, certainly,* used in emphatic affirmative answers. M. 454.

17. **Placuissent,** sc. *me.*

18. **Catenarius,** *fastened by a chain.*

19. **Piscinam,** the large tank or basin of water in the *atrium.* See Rh. *s. v.* 4.

23. **Iam dudum,** *some time ago.*

33. **Cisternae frigidariae,** *the cistern of a cold water bath.* Fr.; perhaps *an ice-house.* See Rh. *s. Cisterna,* 2.

37. **Invitatus,** *attracted.* **Sono,** *resonance.* **Diduxit,** *he stretched.*

38. **Menecratis,** the name of a harp-player under Nero.

39. **Labrum.** A large flat basin containing water, which stood upon the floor at the circular end of the thermal chamber (*caldarium*), in a set of baths, in an isolated position, and with sufficient room all round it to accommodate the different bathers. They sprinkled themselves with the water from it. See Rh. *s. v.* 1.

40. **Gingilipho,** a doubtful word; probably *loud, pealing laughter.* See Lex. *s. gingilismus* ,=*cantilena,* Br. Heinsius suggests as an emendation, *singuli 'sophos'.* **Sonabant,** *were roaring.* Fr.

PAGE

Restrictis, *bound behind them.* 26

41. **Tollere,** sc. *ore.* **Posito genu,** *kneeling on one knee.*

1. **Post terga,** *backwards,* Fr. 27

2. **Solium,** the seat at the bottom of a circular warm-water bath (*alveus*), on which the bather sat and washed himself. See Rh. *s. v.* 6. **Vaporabatur,** *was filled with steam.* Fr. reads *temperabatur*; others, *parabatur.*

6. **Aeneolos piscatores,** *little figures of fishermen in bronze.*

7. **Inauratos,** *gilded.* **In conspectu,** *in our presence; in sight* **Sacco,** sc. *vinario, a basket, net,* or *strainer,* made of bulrushes or osiers, and in the shape of an inverted cone, through which the ancients strained their wine after it was made, for the purpose of clearing it and mitigating its intoxicating qualities. See Rh. *s. v.* 3.

8. **Barbatoriam,** *beard-feast,* i. e. on the occasion of a person's *shaving for the first time.*

9. **Praefiscini,** an adverbial form; properly, *in security against magic*; hence, in general, used by one praising another, to guard the object of the praise from the supposed effect of the evil eye. Hy.; *by your leave, without offence, meaning no harm.* Lex. **Micarius,** *frugal, parsimonious.* **Tengomenas,** Cf. p. 4, l. 30 and note.

15. **Indicem,** *informer.* **Corollarium,** *a gift.*

18. **Caccabum.** See p. 16, l. 2 and note.

19. **Daedalus,** sc. the cook.

20. **Haurit,** *scoops, draws.*

21. **Sumptis—matteis,** *after these dainties had been disposed of.* Before this paragraph a passage has probably been omitted. Fr.

25. **Rogo,** sc. *inquit Trimalchio.* **Ut—sit,** *that you enjoy yourselves.*

26. **Corcillum,** *intellect.* Cf. *corculum*

27. **Quisquilia,** *worthless stuff.*

31. **Rostrum,** *mouth.*

33. **Cepi—cerebellum,** *I took the entire charge* or *direction of my master*; *I obtained control of my master's mind; got him under my thumb.* Hy. **Ipsimi**=*domini.*

34. **Patrimonium laticlavium,** here, an estate as large as that of a senator.

36. **Contra aurum,** *worth gold.* See Lex. *s. Contra,* A. 2.

39. **Deficisse,** *lost courage.* **Non—fuit,** i. e. *I did not feel the loss at all.* Fr.

40. **Tanquam—facti,** (*it was*) *as if nothing had happened.* Cf. Seneca, *Epist.* 22, 14: *Nemo quicquam habet facti.*

2. **Seplasium,** sc. *unguentum. Seplasian ointment,* made especially 28

PAGE

16 *other men?* Fr. **Fetum,** *offspring,* i. e. you, his son. **Lamna,** *a gold piece.*

33. **Civis Romanus,** sc. *per manumissionem.* **Tributarius,** *a provincial citizen.*

35. **Constitutum—nunquam,** *I have never been before the court.* Fr. **Constitutum,** sc. *diem quo cui litem intenderem.* Bn.

37. **Lamelullas,** *small plates of metal;* here, *small coins;* with **paravi,** *ready money.*

39. **Tam laboriosus,** *so full of business.*

17 2. **Ridiclei,** *silly.*

3. **Lacticulosus,** *milk-sop.* Fr. **Mu—argutas,** *do you utter a sound.*

4. **Lorus in aqua,** *wash-leather.* Fr. **Lentior,** *more pliant, limp.*

5. **Beatior,** sc. *than I am*: (*If so,*) **bis—cena.**

6. **Poposcit,** *asked the payment of a debt.*

9. **Maiiesto,** *stately.*

10. **Dignitosso,** *dignified.*

11. **Mihi—opponerent,** *wished,* or *tried to injure me.*

12. **Athla,** *struggles, contests.*

14. **Ervilia,** i. e. in a field of *vegetables* unpalatable to him.

18. **Caepa cirrata,** *curl-pated onion.* Fr.

19. **Quando—numerasti,** i. e. *when did you obtain your freedom?* **Vicesimam,** sc. *partem manumissionis.* A tax of five per cent. was levied on manumitted slaves, to be paid either by the slave or his master. See Ry. p. 279 and Dict. Antiqq. II, 954. **Crucis offla,** (for *offula*), *gallows-bird.* Lex.

21. **Ego—dono,** i. e. it is only out of respect for my fellow freed man. Fr. **Conliberto,** sc. Trimalchio.

22. **Depraesentiarum,** *at the present time, now.* Lex. **Reddidissem,** sc. *quod reddendum erat.* **Bene—habemus,** *we are well contented.*

23. **Isti nugae,** *those fools.* Cf. p. 9, l. 35 and note.

24. **Caldicerebrius.** Cf. p. 10, l. 31 and note.

25. **Recte,** *very well.* See Lex. *s. Rectus.* **Videbo—publicum,** *I'll come upon you in the street.*

26. **Nec—cresco,** i. e. *I am not prospering* or *thriving in any direction.*

27. **In—folium.** See p. 6, l. 7, note.

29. **Comula,** *pretty hair.* **Besalis,** *of small value, worthless.* **Dupunduarius,** *good for nothing.*

31. **Athana,** collateral form for *Athena.* **Qui,** i. e. *magister tuus.* **Deurode,** *malapert, saucy.* Fr. Probably a corrupt form of some Greek word. Br. and Fr. consider it the accusative of a Greek adjective in ωδης. Perhaps *lerode*=ληρώδη. Hy. Instead of **deurode**

PAGE

fecit, Co. conjectures *de uro* (for *urvo, plough*) *defecit.* 17

32. **Critica,** *literary criticism.* **Alogias,** *irrational conduct, folly.* **Meras,** a conjecture of some critics, instead of the MS. reading *menias.* Perhaps the reading should be *alogas nenias, foolish ditties, trifles.* Hy. **Lapidarias literas,** sc. because easier to read than other writings. Hübner.

33. **Partes, etc.,** i. e. *I can mention the hundredth part of each sum, in asses, pounds, and sesterces.* Fr. Cf. p. 11, l. 15 and note. **Aes,** here, =*as.*

34. **Sponsiunculam,** *a small wager,* sc. *faciemus.* **Exi,** *come on.* **Defero,** *I lay down.*

35. **Mercedes,** sc. *paid for your education.*

37—39. Three riddles seem to be here propounded, the answers to which respectively are: the foot, the eye and the hair. So Br. **Qui de nobis,** sc. *dicit,* i. e. *which part of us?* or *which member of the body?* **Longe—venio.** Possibly this may refer to *the wind,* as a restless traveller. If so, the answer to the second riddle would be *the foot.* Hy. **Solve.** See Lex. II, B, 2, h. **Me,** i. e. *the riddle.*

38. **Currit,** i. e. *roves* or *glances* in every direction.

39. **Crescit et minor fit,** sc. because it grows and is cut. **Satagis,** *you are bustling about.* See Lex. *s. Satis* II, B. 3.

41. **Involasti,** *you carried off, stole from.* **Occuponem,** *the taker, seizer,* said to be a nickname of Mercury, the god of thieves. Hy.; with **propitium,** *Holy seizer, be gracious to me.* Fr.

1. **Hoc—habere,** *this iron ring has credit.* Cf. p. 3, l. 29, *et seq.* 18

4. **Perversa,** *turned inside out;* with **toga,** used of a relentless pursuit.. **Iste,** sc. Agamemnon. **Mufrius,** a term of abuse, of unknown origin and signification. Hy.

5. *Nos alia,* the reading of Fr.

6. **Sunt—salva,** *is all well with you? Have you everything in order?* **Cave,** often used without *ne.* M. 375, Obs. 1.

7. **Maiorem,** sc. *natu.* Instead of **Aut,** Bn. conjectures *Haud* and interprets: *Do not examine all the shops on the street, one by one.* **Mapalia,** *houses of ill-repute*; *useless things.* Lex. Fr. reads, *Aut numera mapalia* and translates: [*all learning*] *is pure nonsense,* [*and if one looks more closely at men of learning, he will find that*]. **Nemo—evadit,** *No one of them is worth two asses.* Fr.

8. **Artificium meum,** *that which I have learned.* Fr.

10. **Scordalias,** *wrangles, brawls.*

11. **Sanguen,** neuter collateral form for *sanguis.*

13. **Primitiis,** *at first, in the beginning.* Hy.

PAGE

18 14. **Factio,** *a company of actors.*

16. **Insolenter,** *immoderately.*

19. **Subiecit,** *substituted.*

20. **Parentini.** The correctness of the reading is not to be doubted. But why Trimalchio pitched upon the inhabitants of that town in Istria as enemies of the Trojans, it is impossible to guess. Fr. **Vicit,** sc. Agamemnon.

24. **Donaria,** *of* or *belonging to a gift, votive*; with **lance,** perhaps a *platter*, such as was used to contain offerings. Hy.

26. **Versa, supina.** These accusatives seem to be technical expressions, used with **gesticulatus** (here a deponent active),of the movement of the hand in gesticulation; *striking now with sharp and now with flat blows.* Fr.

28. **Strophas,** *tricks.* Lex.

33. **Circulus de cupa excussus,** *a hoop knocked off from a cask* or *barrel.*

39. **Ludorum missio,** *an exhibition ; a surprise.* Fr.

19 2. **Apparatu,** *perfume.* Saffron was frequently used with incense in religious ceremonies. Fr. Fruit and cakes were regularly offered in sacrifice to certain deities.

9. **Aiebat,** sc. Trimalchio.

13. **Sibi,** *for each other.*

20. **Rideri** denotes mirth without contempt; **derideri** implies contempt.

21. **Haec—dedit,** a noted phrase of Lucilius and Virgil. Cf. *Aen.* II, 790.

27. **Fefellitus sum,** archaic perfect passive. Lex.

29. **Per scutum—aginavi**=*I made every effort, tried every means. Aginare*,lit. *to move* or *vibrate rapidly* or *easily*,like the tongue of a balance ; hence, *to try various means, resort to different expedients.* Hy.

31. **Ad scruta—expedienda,***to dispose of wares of all kinds.* **Scita**= *bella, elegantia ;* or perhaps used adverbially,=*scite.* Br.

33. **Apoculamus,**(*ab* and *oculus ?*)perhaps,*we take out of sight,remove from view, depart.* Bn. Fr. derives it from ἀποκαλέιν, *to call away.* Cf. p. 22, l. 40.

34. **Gallicinia,** *early dawn.* **Monimenta,** *tombs.*

35. **Stelas,** *pillars. columns.* **Facere,** sc. *se, to betake himself.* See Lex. *s. v.* I. B. 10.

20 8. **Derisit,** sc. *nos, mocked, made game of; got the better of us.* Fr.

14. **Versipellem,** *one who can change himself into a wolf.*

15. **Exopinissent,** *would think.* Lex,

17. **Salvo,** *without violation of.* Lex.; with **sermone,** *without preju-dice* or *disbelief of your story.* Fr. 20
18. **Si—est,** *if you will believe me.*
20. **Asinus in tegulis,** used of an odd appearance. Lex. A proverbial expression, meaning: *Many things happen contrary to the order of nature.* Fr.
21. **Vitam Chiam,** proverbial for *vitam mollem et delicatam.* Fr. **Ipsimi.** See Lex. *s. Ipse, in fin.*
22. **Caccitus,** a form corrupted from *zacritus*=διάκριτος, *excellent,* Fr.; perhaps from κάλλιστος. Hy. **Omnium numerum,** *complete, perfect.* See Lex. *s. Numerus,* II, B.
24. **Strigae,** *witches who injured children.*
26. **Audaculum.** *rather bold.*
33. **Manuciolum,** *a small bundle.*
35. **Stramenticium,** *made of straw.* **Vavatonem,** *changeling.* Fr. A word of doubtful meaning and derivation. It seems to mean the same as **manuciolum,** l. 33. Possibly the word is connected with the interjection οὐά, *vah,* and means *a scare-crow* or something similar. Hy.
36. **Plussciae,** *knowing more* (than other people, or than is right), *over-wise,* said of witches. Hy.; *knowing how to practice witch-craft.* Fr. **Nocturnae,** *sorceresses.*
37. **Quod—faciunt,** *they turn everything upside down.* Lex.
4. **Diverbia,** *the dialogue portions of a comedy.* **Canturire,** *to chirp, hum*; **Caricae,** *dried figs;* with **dulcis,** *fine things,* 21
5. **Ille,** sc. *Plocamus.* **Decucurrerunt,** *have run off the course, have left off;* i. e. *my former cheerfulness is at an end.*
29. **Bucca—hic.** A phrase used in a children's game when one of the players, whose eyes were bandaged, was asked to guess with how many fingers the others tapped him on the cheek. Fr. **Repressus,** i. e. after *he had been kept quiet.*
30. **Camellam,** *wine-goblet.*
32. **Exceptione,** *a proviso, additional order.*
34. **Matteae,** *dainties.*
35. **Singulae,** i. e. for each guest.
36. **Pilleata,** *in caps.* Fr.
37. **Ambitiosissime,** *urgently.*
38. **Valvas percussit,** *knocked at the door.*
8. **Praetorio loco,** i. e. *the highest place.* 22
11. **Acceptus esset,** sc. at the banquet from which he had just come.
12. **Novendiale,** *funeral banquet* held on the ninth day.

PAGE

22 14. **Vicensimariis,** Cf. p. 17, l. 19 and note. **Mantissam,** *a mere additional weight, make-weight.* Lex.; transferred, *business, trouble, bother.*

19. **Poculo.** So Br. Fr. reads *botulo.*

20. **Saviunculum,** *a small sweet cake.* Hy. **Gizeria,** probably a different spelling of *gigeria,* said to mean *the cooked entrails of poultry.* Hy.

21. **Autopyrum,** *made of unbolted wheat flour.* **De suo sibi,** *home-made.* Fr. Cf. Cic. *Verres,* III. 82; Plaut. *Capt.,* prologue, v. 5. *Suus sibi,* in colloquial Latin, a stronger expression for *suus,* the *sibi* being in no particular grammatical construction.

24. **Me usque tetigi,** *I moistened myself completely.* Fr. **Calvae,** *smooth-shelled nuts.*

32. **Ex sapa,** *wine-jelly.* Some texts read *et sapam.* **Cordae,** *tripe, sausage.* **Hepatia,** *bits of liver.*

33. **Senape,** collateral form for *sinape.* **Conchiclatum,** *prepared with beans.*

34. **Pax,** a natural sound with a merely accidental resemblance to *pax, peace.* Fr. **Oxycomina,** *pickled olives.*

40. **Apoculo.** Cf. p. 19, l. 33.

23 1. **Cerasina.** See p. 1, l. 37, note. **Periscelides,** *anklets.* See Rh. *s. Periscelis*

2. **Tortae,** *wound arouud.* **Phaecasiae,** *a kind of white shoes.*

4. **Est**=*licet;* with **videre**, a common form of greeting.

7. **Obrussa,** *the testing of gold,* with *aurum ex*=*pure, refined gold.*

9. **Barcalae,** (Cf. *baro, a stupid person, a fool.*) Perhaps the word should be *barculi* or *babaeculi,* as Heinsius conjectured; but the form has never been satisfactorily explained.

10. **Decem,** sc. *libras.* **Pondo,** *in weight.*

11. **Millesimis Mercurii,** *a thousandth part of gain vowed to Mercury.* Lex.; i. e. the bracelet was made from the same amount of gold or silver as was vowed to Mercury. Fr.

14. **Felicionem.** This name indicates that the objects which were considered luck-bringing had a kind of personality in the estimation of those who believed in them. Fr. Cf. p. 19, l. 10. **Crotalia,** *rattling ear-pendants.* Cf. p. 15, l. 41, **crotalistria.**

16. **Excatarissasti,** *you have tormented, plagued.* Fr.; perhaps from *ex* and *catarisso* (a Latinized form of καθαρίζω), *to clean out, empty one's pockets.* Hy. and Br.

19, **Sauciae,** i. e. although *offended.*

24. **Minio,** *red chalk.*

PAGE

25. **Lapide speculari,** *a kind of transparent stone, isinglass.* 23
34. **Barbariae,** *of a faulty reading.* See Lex. *s. v.* II, A.; with **errantis,**=*the corruption of the text through the grossest ignorance.* Fr.; *his ignorance of the language which betrayed itself by blunders.* Hy. Heinsius reads *recitantis barbare.*
39. **Desperatum,** here used adverbially.
1. **Vix—unquam,** i. e. *his eyes are always open.* Fr. 24
4. **Adcognosco,** sc. *in him.* **Cappadocem,** a proverbial expression for *rascal.*
5. **Defraudit,** *he denies.* Lex.
9. **Choraulas.** See p. 15, l. 4, note.
10. **Fata,** *misfortunes, mishaps*; with **egit,** *he acted scenes in the life of.*
12. **Epidipnis,** *a dessert.* See B. G. p. 468 *in med.*
13. **Cydonia mala,** *quinces.*
15. **Monstrosius,** *more repulsive, disgusting.*
21. **Eiusmodi—imaginem,** i. e. *just such a pretence of a banquet as this.* Fr.
25. **Colaepio,** *a knuckle of pork.* Hy.
32. **Tulit,** *accepted* or *was satisfied with.*
34. **Pectines,** a kind of shell-fish, *mussels, scallops.* See Lex. *s. Pecten,* II, L.
35. **Gastris,** *large-bellied vessels.*
2. **Philargyre,** sc. *discumbas,* which has perhaps dropped out. Fr. 25
3. **Prasinianus,** *leek-green; one who favored the green faction,* i. e. one who sided with the *green* charioteers in the circus, where rivalry between the colors ran very high.
6. **Muria,** *brine.*
10. **Diffusus,** *amused.* Fr. **Contentione,** probably a dispute about *the blue* and *the green,* in which the slaves had taken part, left out by the epitomizer. Fr.
12. **Me salvo,** *while I am alive.*
15. **Vicesimam.** See p. 17, l. 19, note. **Stratum,** *furnished.*
18. **Oblitus nugarum,** *ignoring jests* or *idle speeches.*
19. **Exemplar,** *a copy.*
20. **Habinnam.** See p. 22, ls. 3 and 5.
23. **Ponas,** *you represent.*
25. **Agrum,** *length.* See Lex. *s. Ager,* II. D. **Genus,** an accusative of description. See Lex. *s. v.* II, B. *β.*
26. **Poma,** here, for *pomos, fruit-trees.* **Largiter,** *an abundance.* See Lex. s. *Largus,* II, B. *β.*

PAGE

25 27. **Falsum,** *preposterous, irrational.*

29. **Hoc—sequitur.** Land consecrated to the dead was considered to be not available for any other purpose, and on the monument would be inscribed H. M. H. N. S., i. e. *Hoc monumentum haeredem non sequitur.* The ground was considered the absolute possession of the dead. It could not pass to an heir, and so it could not be sold. It was, so to speak, considered dead itself. See Dict. Antiqq. I, p. 893, *s. Funus.*

32. **Monumenti.** Fr. conjectures the omission of a word meaning *front.*

35. **Binos denarios,** i. e. to each guest. **Faciatur triclinia.** So Br. Fr. reads *faciantur.*

36. **Sibi—facientem,** *enjoying themselves.*

37. **Cingulo,** sc. *Fortunatae.*

38. **Cicaronem.** See p. 11, l. 14 and note.

39. **Effluant,** here, transitive.

40. **Horologium.** See p. 1, l. 3, note.

26 1. **Maecenatianus,** literally, *one like Maecenas.*

2. **Seviratus,** *the office of sevir.*

3. **Decuriis.** Each *curia* was subdivided into ten decades or *decuriae.* See Ry. p. 88.

11. **Meo periculo,** sc. *dico,* a parenthetic clause. **Furnus,** *an oven.*

12. **Vero,** *in truth, certainly,* used in emphatic affirmative answers. M. 454.

17. **Placuissent,** sc. *me.*

18. **Catenarius,** *fastened by a chain.*

19. **Piscinam,** the large tank or basin of water in the *atrium.* See Rh. *s. v.* 4.

23. **Iam dudum,** *some time ago.*

33. **Cisternae frigidariae,** *the cistern of a cold water bath.* Fr.; perhaps *an ice-house.* See Rh. *s. Cisterna,* 2.

37. **Invitatus,** *attracted.* **Sono,** *resonance.* **Diduxit,** *he stretched.*

38. **Menecratis,** the name of a harp-player under Nero.

39. **Labrum.** A large flat basin containing water, which stood upon the floor at the circular end of the thermal chamber (*caldarium*), in a set of baths, in an isolated position, and with sufficient room all round it to accommodate the different bathers. They sprinkled themselves with the water from it. See Rh. *s. v.* 1.

40. **Gingilipho,** a doubtful word; probably *loud, pealing laughter.* See Lex. *s. gingilismus*;=*cantilena,* Br. Heinsius suggests as an emendation, *singuli 'sophos'.* **Sonabant,** *were roaring.* Fr.

PAGE

Restrictis, *bound behind them.* 26

41. **Tollere,** sc. *ore.* **Posito genu,** *kneeling on one knee.*

1. **Post terga,** *backwards,* Fr. 27

2. **Solium,** the seat at the bottom of a circular warm-water bath (*alveus*), on which the bather sat and washed himself. See Rh. *s. v.* 6. **Vaporabatur,** *was filled with steam.* Fr. reads *temperabatur*; others, *parabatur.*

6. **Aeneolos piscatores,** *little figures of fishermen in bronze.*

7. **Inauratos,** *gilded.* **In conspectu,** *in our presence; in sight.* **Sacco,** sc. *vinario, a basket, net,* or *strainer,* made of bulrushes or osiers, and in the shape of an inverted cone, through which the ancients strained their wine after it was made, for the purpose of clearing it and mitigating its intoxicating qualities. See Rh. *s. v.* 3.

8. **Barbatoriam,** *beard-feast,* i. e. on the occasion of a person's *shaving for the first time.*

9. **Praefiscini,** an adverbial form; properly, *in security against magic*; hence, in general, used by one praising another, to guard the object of the praise from the supposed effect of the evil eye. Hy.; *by your leave, without offence, meaning no harm.* Lex. **Micarius,** *frugal, parsimonious.* **Tengomenas,** Cf. p. 4, l. 30 and note.

15. **Indicem,** *informer.* **Corollarium,** *a gift.*

18. **Caccabum.** See p. 16, l. 2 and note.

19. **Daedalus,** sc. the cook.

20. **Haurit,** *scoops, draws.*

21. **Sumptis—matteis,** *after these dainties had been disposed of.* Before this paragraph a passage has probably been omitted. Fr.

25. **Rogo,** sc. *inquit Trimalchio.* **Ut—sit,** *that you enjoy yourselves.*

26. **Corcillum,** *intellect.* Cf. *corculum*

27. **Quisquilia,** *worthless stuff.*

31. **Rostrum,** *mouth.*

33. **Cepi—cerebellum,** *I took the entire charge* or *direction of my master*; *I obtained control of my master's mind; got him under my thumb.* Hy. **Ipsimi**=*domini.*

34. **Patrimonium laticlavium,** here, an estate as large as that of a senator.

36. **Contra aurum,** *worth gold.* See Lex. *s. Contra,* A. 2.

39. **Deficisse,** *lost courage.* **Non—fuit,** i. e. *I did not feel the loss at all.* Fr.

40. **Tanquam—facti,** (*it was*) *as if nothing had happened.* Cf. Seneca, *Epist.* 22, 14: *Nemo quicquam habet facti.*

2. **Seplasium,** sc. *unguentum. Seplasian ointment,* made especially 28

PAGE

28 in Capua, and very famous. See Lex. *s. Seplasia.*

9. **Manum de tabula,** sc. *abstuli,* i. e. *I stopped my money getting.* Cf. Cic. *Ad Fam,* VII, 25 *: Sed heus tu, manum de tabula, magister citius adest quam putaramus.;* and Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* XXXV, 80 *: Uno se praestare, quod scilicet, manum de tabula sciret tollere,* i. e. Apelles knew when to stop in his work as an artist. One conjecture is that instead of **me,** *immo* should be used.

10. **Faenerare,** *to lend money to.* See Lex. *s. v.* II. C. Fr. inserts *per* and translates: *engaged in money transactions through freedmen.* **Agere** depends on **nolentem.** **Exhortavit,** i. e. *favored my determination.*

11. **Graeculio,** *a Greekling.*

12. **Consiliator,** *a counsellor.*

13. **Ab acia,** (*thread*) **et acu,** i. e. *even to the minutest detail.*

14. **Tantum quod,** *except that; there was only lacking that.* Fr.

16. **Tu—fecisti,** *thou hast brought upon thyself a spouse.* **De rebus illis,** to be taken euphemistically, *out of the mud.* Fr. Cf. p. 5, ls. 33, 36.

17. **In,** *with, as regards.*

18. **Quod—dixerim.** Fr. reads *Quid—dixerim?*

21. **Satis—pervenero.** Cf. p, 27, l. 26; i. e. *I shall during my lifetime have acquired an abundance.*

22. **Dum Mercurius vigilat,** *by the assistance of Mercury.* Fr.

24. **Susum,** *high up, upstairs.* **Cellationem,** *a series of chambers for slaves.* Fr.

25. **Sessorium,** *a dwelling.*

26. **Hospitium,** *guest-chamber.*

27. **Paternum,** *inherited from his father.* **Hospitium.** See Lex. *s. v.* II, B.

29. **Assem, etc.** Cf. Juvenal, III, 143: *Quantum habeas tantum ipse sies tantique habearis.;* Horat. *Sat.* I, 1.62: *Quia tanti quantum habeas sis.*

30. **Vitalia,** *grave-clothes.*

37. **Imprecetur,** *may invoke, call down upon*; rarely as here, of good wishes.

39. **Iuvet,** *may be as agreeable to.*

40. **Parentalia,** *a festival in honor of dead relatives.*

29 1. **Acroama,** *entertainment.* Cf. p. 15, l. 2, note.

9. **Verba dedimus,** *snapped our fingers at.* Fr.

APPENDIX.

Words in this edition of the Cena, not found in Harper's Dictionary.

Aginavi	19, 29	Gizeria	22, 20
Apoculamus	19, 33; 22, 40	Lupatria	5, 39
Arietilli	7, 9	Martiolum	13, 34
Asiadis	10, 4	Multaciam	2, 18
Babaecalis	6, 7	Occuponem	17, 41
Baliscus	8, 32	Oclopetam	5, 9
Barcalae	23, 9	Pallavit	11, 14
Burdubasta	11, 2	Pataracina	8, 26
Caccitus	20, 22	Penthiacum	12, 1
Cedrae	6, 9	Plussciae	20, 36
Cicaro	11, 14	Praxim	7, 5
Deurode	17, 31	Saplutus	5, 39
Domusionem	11, 25	Saviunculum	22, 20
Donaria	18, 24	Tengomenas	4, 30; 27, 9
Excatarissasti	23, 16	Topanta	5, 37
Felicio	19, 10; 28, 14	Vavatonem	20, 35
Gingilipho	26, 40		